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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt's Power Only Grows

How Will He Use New Mandate?

Republicans Touch Lowest Ebb

France Makes Flandin Premier

Morro Castle's Men Are Blamed

'Mayor' Byrd Wins Antarctica

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, after voting at Hyde Park, returns to the White House to find himself the most powerfully fortified President at mid-term who ever occupied it. Plunging at once into unemployment and relief matters, he is conscious that complete returns emphasize the unprecedented Democratic sweep and that the explanation of this as approval of his leadership is not seriously questioned. Even other Presidential candidates are retired. Governor Ritchie of Maryland, often mentioned as a Roosevelt rival, is defeated by a New Deal Republican. Of Republican possibilities only Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan survives, and he had been forced to soften his fight on Roosevelt. With Congress overwhelmingly Democratic, only one thing seems to equal the President's power—And that is his complete responsibility in meeting the issues ahead.

* * *

¶ Washington begins to speculate on the general trend of the Roosevelt policies as influenced by the election. With such a mandate given him to go his own way, he might swing to the Left, as he has shown an inclination to do at times. Against this tendency is cited his recent course in holding many conferences with business and economic captains whose ideas are conservative. The new members elected to Congress are not notably extremists. Inflation and currency juggling bring no new pressures. A concrete opinion is reflected in the current comment regarding the President's course—It is that if he believes he can secure recovery by moderate action he will halt there.

* * *

¶ The Republican Party finds itself at the crossroads. With Pennsylvania, New England and other traditional strongholds going Democratic, prominent Republicans admit that their party is at its lowest ebb. One group expressing opinions believes the party must quietly await the full swingback of the pendulum toward reaction. But others, like Congressman Hamilton Fish, advocate a quick liberalizing of the party ideals and the taking in of Democratic elements now disaffected. The election proves that mere warnings of American liberty at stake and broadsides against New Deal policies are not effective—Today's leaders of the people must have a definite thing, even though it isn't always the right thing.

* * *

¶ France sees the expected resignation of Premier Gaston Doumergue following withdrawal from the Cabinet of Edouard Herriot and three other Radicals. President Lebrun calls Pierre Etienne Flandin, a Conservative, to form a Cabinet. French opinion holds that a national government must continue. The former Ministers say this means they must remain, with some shifting of portfolios. For nine months these men have struggled and failed to lift the public welfare above their petty political ideas—Outside observers believe France's progress calls for something more drastic than mere Cabinet shuffling.

* * *

¶ U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service finds that in the fire on the Morro Castle, which cost 124 lives, "the human equation failed." In the report to the Secretary of Commerce the fire cause is found to be unknown, but delay in sounding the alarm, delay in arousing passengers, delay in sending the S O S, improper emergency organization and lack of training and discipline among the crew are named as giving the disaster its dreadful toll. New rules governing crews and equipment are recommended. But the public may demand even more—It believes non-inflammable ships are now entirely possible.

* * *

¶ Italy sees officers in uniform appear in all high schools and colleges to initiate Premier Mussolini's military culture courses. Hereafter no promotion can be made, no degree awarded unless the military course has been attended "with profit." How armed forces are made up and used, the reading of topography charts, the military strength of the nations and how Italy is to excel in arms, are the subjects. When the older boys "feel the military enthusiasm" the six- and eight-year-olds will be fed arms ideas along with their spinach—In a few years Italy should have a fine, educated contempt for peace.

* * *

¶ Antarctica finds changes forced in Admiral Byrd's plans. A tractor expedition to the Queen Maude mountains is blocked by pressure ridges and crevasses in the ice. But Little America enjoys its counterpart of the election in the United States. Byrd is elected "Mayor" by 55 out of 56 votes. The Admiral himself votes for Alphone Carbone, expedition cook, whose campaign slogan might have made a bigger hit elsewhere—It was: "Two seals in every pot!"

Flandin Asked To Form New Paris Cabinet

Doumergue's Resignation Follows Withdrawals by Radicals

May Renew Truce

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 8—The grave governmental crisis brought about by the resignation of Premier Gaston Doumergue today appears to be approaching swift solution in the form of a new French National Cabinet headed by Pierre Etienne Flandin.

Asked by President Lebrun to constitute the cabinet, M. Flandin—who was Minister of Public Works in the late government and is leader of the Center group of moderate deputies in the Chamber—immediately accepted and is understood to have the new cabinet nearly completed.

Premier Doumergue handed in his resignation and that of his Cabinet this morning immediately after the Cabinet meeting at which Edouard Herriot and three of his Radical colleagues resigned. All efforts to reach a compromise on the crucial question—whether or not the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies without consent of the Senate should be given the President of the Republic—proved unsuccessful.

Asks Calm

After handing his resignation to President Lebrun, M. Doumergue issued the following proclamation: "I ask my fellow citizens to maintain the calm necessary to solve the present difficulty for the best interest and security of the country."

Aware that French public opinion would not be likely to tolerate a return to the old party strife, political leaders are endeavoring to preserve the "party truce" by constituting another National Government similar to M. Doumergue's. It is admitted that only such a broad coalition has a chance of acceptance by the leagues and particularly by the war veterans whose nationalistic organizations still dominate public sentiment.

Leaders of these leagues, including Col. Robert la Rocque of the Croix de Feu and Jean Goy of the National Union of Combatants, indicated today that the attitude of their organizations will depend on the turn taken by the crisis, but that in all events they would only support a Government pledged to carry on the tasks begun by M. Doumergue and opposed to the common front of Socialists and Communists.

Accusations

In a strongly worded letter explaining their resignation from the Cabinet, the four Radical Ministers—M. Herriot, Aimé Berthod, William Bertrand and Dr. Henri Queuille—accused M. Doumergue of wishing to take away from Parliament some of its essential prerogatives. They denounce his action in going direct to the people over their heads in his various radio addresses and express disapproval of what they term his attempt to rule Parliament through threats of dissolution and street rioting.

M. Doumergue in a letter to the President of the Republic explaining his resignation, after recalling the dramatic circumstances under which he assumed office, states that a disagreement has now arisen "at the moment of undertaking prudent and necessary reform of the constitution" which is indispensable if France is to obtain governmental stability. Sharply criticizing the Radicals and particularly M. Her-

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Rickenbacker Flying East From California In Dash for Record

BURBANK, Calif., Nov. 8 (AP)—Seeking a transcontinental speed record both for transport and speed planes, a huge transport plane with Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker in charge, took off from the Union Air Terminal for New York at 5:42 a. m., (P. S. T.) today.

An official timer of the National Aeronautical Association was present in order to make whatever mark is made by the plane official.

One stop was planned on the flight, that at Chicago where the plane will be refueled.

Besides Major Rickenbacker the plane carried two pilots and three passengers.

Ideal weather conditions were reported along the "great circle" route over which the craft will fly at an altitude of 18,000 feet to take advantage of prevailing winds.

The route lies over Pueblo, Colo., and Omaha, Neb. Major Rickenbacker expected to reach Chicago about 4:00 p. m., (central standard time).

The plane carried 870 gallons of gasoline.

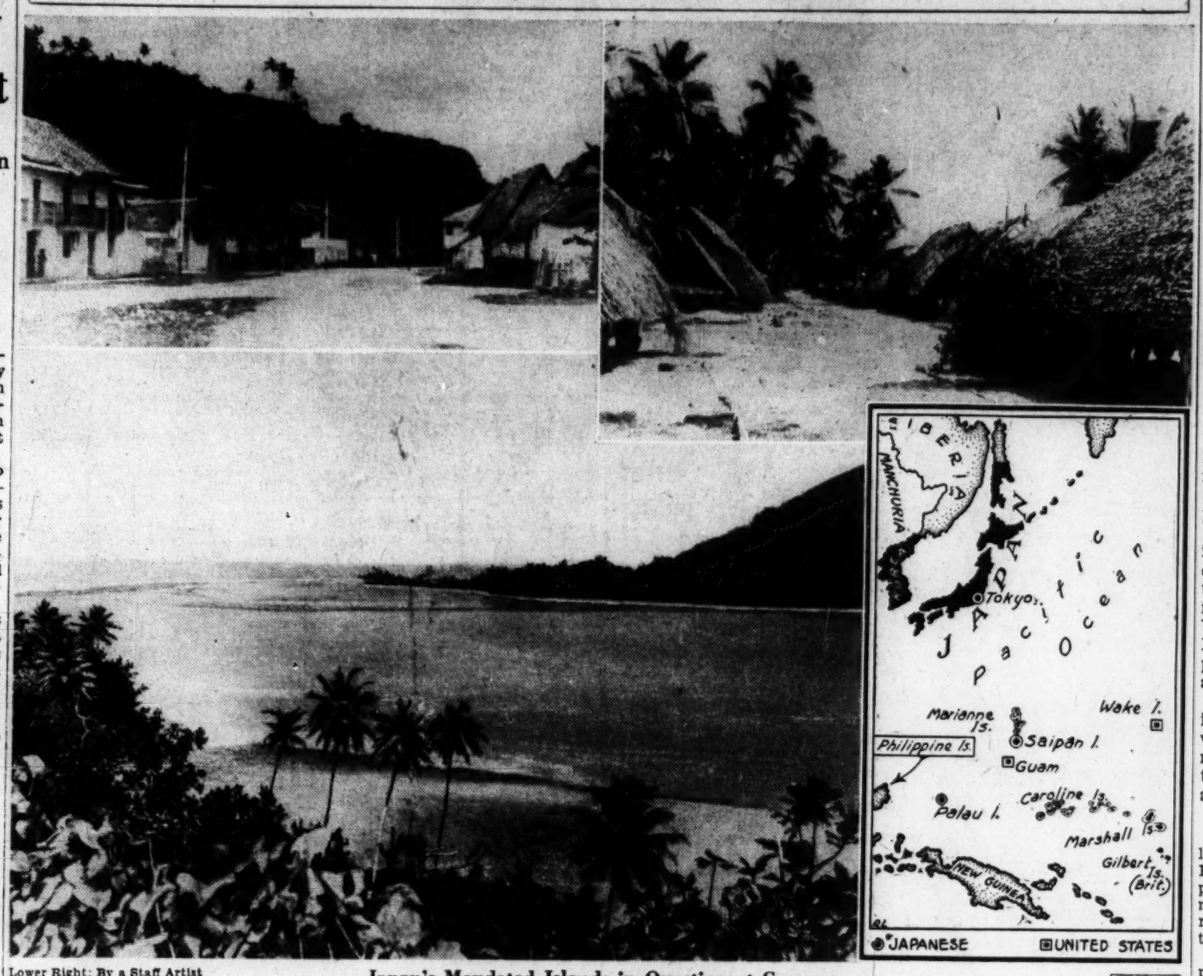
Emergency College Started at Yonkers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Organization of an emergency college in Yonkers to help graduates of the local high schools who cannot afford to go to regular colleges to continue their studies, is under way, according to Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York.

Local high school graduates will be admitted, assigned to studies and allowed to continue in the institution as long as they maintain a 70 per cent average in their work.

Micronesia Gets Into the News



Lower Right: By a Staff Artist

Japan's Mandated Islands in Question at Geneva

Upper Left—A Street Scene in Agaña, or San Ignacio de Agaña, Capital of the American Island of Guam, Surrounded by the Ladrone (Marianne) Islands, Otherwise Held by Japan. Upper Right—The town of Taraway in the Gilbert Archipelago of Sparodic Islands, South of the Japanese Mandatory, Held by the British—a Typical Island Village of the Pacific. Lower Left—Scene on Kusai of the Caroline Islands, Formerly Owned by Germany but Mandated by the League of Nations to the Control of Japan, Along With Other Similar Dots on the Pacific Map—Important Because of Location and Strategic Possibilities. Lower Right—Map Showing Islands in Question.

General Electric Puts Pension Plan In Permanent Use

Unemployment Emergency at Its Plants Is Done, Company States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8—The General Electrical Company announced today that the unemployment emergency at all its plants had passed and that an amended normal unemployment pension plan went into effect throughout its organization on Nov. 1, superseding the emergency plan of Dec. 1, 1930.

Four years of experience with unemployment pensions at each of its works has resulted in certain fundamental changes in the original plan which have been unanimously approved by the joint employee-employer boards of administration responsible for its operation. Employees participate immediately upon being hired instead of having to wait for one year as formerly.

The maximum weekly benefit is $15 a week for 10 weeks, in addition to which employees are eligible for loans, without security and without interest, up to $200 and relief grants of $100 in any year. Employees and the company each pay half the cost of the plan and have equal voice in its administration.

Each employee pays into the unemployment pension plan trust fund 1 per cent of his actual weekly or monthly earnings, when such earnings are 50 per cent or more of his average full-time rate, until he has made normal payments of 156 weeks.

In times of severe unemployment, normal payments from members of the plan will cease and emergency collections at the rate of 1 or 2 per cent, depending upon the seriousness of the situation, shall be made from all regular employees and temporary workers who are receiving 50 per cent of their average full-time earnings. This provision includes those salaried employees who are earning $50 or more a week and who are not members of the plan.

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Things Present

When drunken driving begins to touch the pocketbook of the average citizen, look out! The editorial "How Liquor Hits Budgets" offers a hint as to what is about to happen to insurance rates.

If the family hasn't been following "Mystery Lighthouse," on the Young Folks' Page, the story can be picked up today.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page and an interesting layout of water scenes sent in by members of the Monitor Camera Club.

On Monday the first of 18 daily articles on "Parliamentary Law Simplified" will appear.

New England Farm Debt Lighter

Boston Taxes in Easier Flow

Art Museum Finishes New Room

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Farm Credit Eases

When the Federal Land Bank was rushed into New England two years ago, farm debts were nearly crushing parts of the rural sections. Credit was tight as a drum—almost impossible to get. So the bank pumped out loans as fast as the farmers would take them.

Today, the president of the bank announced, the corner is turned. Credit demands are declining, Mr. E. H. Thomson declared. Loan collections are better. Even farmers who do not have to make payments on principal are doing so voluntarily, at the rate of one in six.

But the battle is not yet over, Mr. Thomson told the Northeastern Agricultural Conference at Springfield The energy of farmers is merely released to tackle knotty marketing problems.

"For example, the potato crop is not excessive this year. None of the northeastern states have produced scarcely more than enough to supply themselves. And yet the price is skidding along bottom. Marketing procedure needs to be changed. And the same for dairying, and other industries."

For the easing of credit, Mr. Thomson was very thankful. "If the Federal Land Bank did nothing more than meet the emergency of the last two years," he said, "it would be abundantly worth while."

Taxes Coming In

When cities announce high tax rates, the tax collectors get jittery. They envisage mounting tax delinquencies, pleas for tax abatements.

And probably Tax Collector John L. Doherty of Boston was no exception when he heard Mayor Mansfield jump the city tax rate from $32.80 to $37.10. He too undoubtedly expected an increase in delinquency.

But all pessimistic expectations have been happily proved false. Mr. Doherty has just announced that 64 per cent of the city's taxes have been collected since Oct. 1. The comfortable total of $40,305,328 in 1934 taxes is already packed away in the vaults. This represents $2,500,000 more than the sum collected at the same time last year, when the tax rate was nearly $5 less.

Favorably does this collection compare with those of 1933, 1932 and 1931.

Period Room Finished

Long has Boston's Museum of Fine Arts prided itself on the period rooms built into its most recently constructed wing, with furniture and hangings in them original and not restorations or reproductions.

Today it pointed to the fact that it had completed the furnishings of an original Chippendale Room after 10 years of unwavering pursuit. For this it could thank the untiring efforts of Eben Howard Gay, donor of the room in 1928, for locating genuine Chippendale pieces to round out the room, donating 14 items himself.

Completion of the Chippendale Room marked the next to the last step in completion of a series of English period rooms in the museum which include one of the Tudor period about 1490, another from Hamilton Palace of about 1690, and the Chippendale Room of the period of 1760. Completion of a Georgian Room which may take from five to ten years will mark the end of the museum's efforts in period rooms.

Acquisition of the new Chippendale room places dates back to 1927 when Mr. Gay purchased an eighteenth century English drawing room from Woodcote Park in Epsom, Surrey, gave it to the Museum. When the Museum opened its new room in 1928, authenticity of a set

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Japan's Mandate Likely to Reach League Council

Officials at Geneva Hold Explanations Are Not Satisfactory

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (AP)—A charge that Japan has violated the League of Nations Covenant by fortifying former German islands in the Pacific Ocean may be brought to the attention of the League Council at its January session, the League officials indicated here.

The officials said they believe the question may come up because of what they term Japan's unsatisfactory explanation of reports that she has closed the islands to foreigners and is developing their harbors in line with the requirements of Japanese naval strategy.

Japanese sources have been quoted here as saying the Japanese navy will never allow the Tokyo Government to surrender the islands after Japan is out of the League, which will be next year.

Massachusetts Labor Leaders Foresee Rise in Political Power

Organized labor in Massachusetts has apparently emerged from the election today a unified, successful political power.

Jubilant at the final returns, labor leaders predicted a direct rise of labor to a dominant position in state and national politics.

For the first time in history, labor's candidates in this state made almost a clean sweep. The outlook for labor bills in the Legislature seemed immeasurably strengthened.

Review Election Results

This is what the Massachusetts Federation of Labor found, when it took stock this morning:

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, the man whom organized labor particularly sought to defeat, was turned back at the polls by a 100,000 plurality. Its Republican friend, John W. Haigis, a man comparatively unknown, polled 34,000 more votes than Mr. Bacon.

Four leaders of the anti-labor bloc in the Senate, against which labor directed its chief attack, saw only one of their number returned—by a narrow margin. In the House of Representatives, the progressive group which has stood by labor, was still in control.

Maj.-Gen. Erland F. Fish, president of the Senate, was the only senator out of the four on labor's blacklist who was returned. The others were J. Bradford Davis, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary; Russell D. Chase, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and Charles A. Stevens, floor leader.

Waged Unified Campaign

And all labor's share in this success, said Robert J. Watt, secretary of the federation, was due to systematic, unified campaigning. For the first time, internal quarrels in the labor camp were eliminated. All groups pulled together. In every part of the State the positions of candidates on bills for social legislation were laid before the voters.

The resulting sweep, Mr. Watt said, was all the more remarkable because campaign funds were scant. Mr. Watt and the president of the federation toured the State with a sound truck. Eleven volunteer speakers took the stump. Letters were sent out to the unions. Some campaign pamphlets were distributed. And the American Federation from Washington loaned four speakers.

That was all—little, compared to the major party activities. But it sufficed.

"I believe that labor is headed straight toward political power, on its own platform," Mr. Watt said. "The United States may never see a party named the Labor Party. But it will see the day when labor is the dominant power in a progressive type of party, working for social legislation.

"This election was a clear indication to me that this rise is well on its way."

The strategy used by the federation, said Mr. Watt, was simple. There were 16 senators who formed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

State House News Will Be Put on Air, Curley Declares

Says Public Will Hear All That Goes On, If Plans Mature

Political Reporter Slated for Editor

Radio facilities for the State House were promised by Governor-Elect James M. Curley today in a conference given to newspaper men at his home.

The former mayor of Boston intimated he would give the job of radiocasting from Beacon Hill to Richard D. (Dick) Grant, former managing editor of the Yankee Network News Service. He also indicated he would appoint Mr. Grant as one of his assistant secretaries.

Mr. Curley's plan of radiocasting news from the State House was based on his belief that too much goes on in legislative circles that the people know too little about.

Details Not Yet Ready

In this purpose Mr. Curley is following in the footsteps of President Roosevelt, the man whose ideals he professes to champion in the Commonwealth. This presages a new and revolutionary era of news distribution in the State House.

Just how the new Governor proposes to set up this radiocast, he did not explain in detail.

He indicated that the first steps to be taken upon assuming office would be to do something right away toward the appointment of a racing commission in view of the favorable vote taken in the recent polls. Other appointments he indicated would be held over until after the first of the next year.

G. O. P. Elephant Shorn

Democracy's donkey, wearing a new-deal blanket, dealt out a kick so vigorous at the Massachusetts polls Tuesday that the Republican elephant is deprived of all its official trappings save the office of Secretary of State, equal power in the Senate and a nominal advantage of 10 in the House.

It was practically a clean sweep for the Democrats and an incontestably favorable referendum on the President's leftward-leaning policies.

The advocates of change flocked to the Democratic standard and elected candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General and United States Senator; increased the Democratic showing in Congress by two members; brought the number of state senators up to a par with the Republicans, and added to the state representatives enough to bring that body up to 115 Democrats as against 125 Republicans.

Curley Increases Plurality

Complete returns for the State now give Governor-Elect James M. Curley a plurality of 106,621 votes—the total being 734,051 for the former Mayor; 627,430 for his Republican opponent, Gaspar G. Bacon; and 94,069 for the independent candidate, Frank A. Goodwin.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) piled up a majority of 304,586—one of the greatest demonstrations of vote-getting power witnessed in the State. The ballots showed 839,550 votes for Senator Walsh and 534,964 for his Republican opponent, Robert M. Washburn.

Complete returns for the remainder of the State ticket give the following results:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Joseph L. Hurley (D), 737,428; John W. Haigis (R.), 669,011.

For Secretary of State—Frederic W. Cook (R), 692,575; Joseph Santosuosso (D), 681,338.

For State Treasurer—Charles F. Hurley (D.), 773,528; Oscar U. Dionne (R), 593,511.

For State Auditor—Thomas H. Buckley (D.), 731,779; Alonzo B. Cook (R), 608,492.

For Attorney General—Paul A. Dever (D), 707,129; Joseph E. Warner (R), 669,558.

Worst Since Civil War

Not since the Civil War has the Republican Party in Massachusetts suffered such a reversal.

In the lull that follows the barrage of ballots, while officers-elect are resting from their labors and officers-defeat are binding up their

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President With Added Power Starts Consolidating Plans

Considers Budget And Social Bills

By the Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Buttressed by the greatest electoral mandate in American political experience, President Roosevelt returned to his White House desk today reinforced in his determination to unite all national recovery efforts in a new thrust.

The immediate task before him, between now and the convening of Congress in January, is to prepare the national budget, draft the measures of social legislation which are intended to be permanent safeguards against the penalties of industrial recession, and decide upon the ultimate shape which emergency legislation passed by the last Congress in its two sessions shall take.

Democratic Victory Grows

Meanwhile, final returns from the elections are still coming in, but they have served in the main simply to swell the already overtowering Democratic majorities.

In the Senate it is now established that the majority party will have 69 seats, as against 60 now held. The House returns are still incomplete, but already Democratic certainties number at least 311, compared with 309 held by the last Congress.

Governorship races continued the Democratic sweep, with the notable exception of Maryland, and 33 states have been carried into the majority column.

No Red Fire Return

The President slipped into Washington as most Presidents do, with little outward acclaim, and he seemed to welcome the absence of excitement. The hour of his arrival was not advertised, and the Chief Executive was back at his desk without any of the red fire and cheering which ordinarily go with a great electoral triumph.

The outstanding national overturn was the defeat of four-term Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland by Harry W. Nice, who was his first opponent 15 years ago, and who was almost elected Governor then.

Mr. Nice is only the third Republican Governor of Maryland since the Civil War.

Voters Tired of Ritchie

It was a surge of Republican votes from western Maryland which bore Mr. Nice into office. But notable was the successful candidate's semi-espousal of the New Deal early in the campaigning.

Governor Ritchie had been known as but a half-hearted supporter of President Roosevelt's experiments. Mr. Nice took full advantage of the fact and claimed that he could get more support from Washington than could the Ritchie forces.

The same Maryland voters elected the Democratic candidate to the Senate, George L. Radcliffe, by some 65,000 votes, which indicated that local as well as national issues dominated the Ritchie defeat.

The electorate had tired of his 16 continuous years in office.

Cutting Apparently Wins

Of equal national importance was the protracted whittling of votes by which Senator Bronson Cutting has apparently cut away the commanding lead of his Democratic opponent, Representative Dennis Chavez, in New Mexico.

Senator Cutting supported President Roosevelt on most issues, is a progressive Republican and regarded as one of the outstanding members of the upper chamber.

Administration officials feel—and hope—that the overwhelming nature of the President's electoral victory will be construed as full personal authority for him to go ahead. They hope that Congressmen will realize exactly how fully their reelections were attributable to Mr. Roosevelt's popularity.

They hope, in short, for another honeymoon, during which Congress will be amenable to discipline, and the President can keep the wilder projects for legislation in hand.

What of G. O. P. Future?

One of the most acute speculations aroused by the returns, concerns the ultimate fate of the Republican Party. Party leaders have been unusually silent since the crushing defeat descended, with the national chairman and senatorial chairman limiting their statements to a few cryptic phrases apiece.

Representative Hamilton Fish was the first to sound a bugle call. He declared the election result is an unmistakable mandate to the Republican Party to humanize and liberalize the party.

This indicates that the immediate future will see a struggle within the Republican Party itself. One group still leans toward conservatism and caution, believing that when the national back-swing comes it will be toward full reaction—toward the sort of "normalcy" which marked the Harding period.

They think there is a future in the United States for a conservative

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Nebraska Wins One-House Assembly But Must Wait Two Years to Get It

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8 (AP)—A small one-house Legislature, previously scorned as an academic dream, has been grafted into the Nebraska Constitution, but this State and the nation must wait two years to witness the experiment.

The proposal swept the State by an 85,000 majority Tuesday, exceeding the fondest hopes of its author, United States Senator George W. Norris. Many expect him to run for Governor in 1936 in order to guide the plan's inauguration.

The 1935 Legislature will be the last bicameral and the last partisan lawmaking body in the state government. The amendment abolished the party distinction of lawmakers at the same time it canceled nearly 100 seats in the Assembly.

Under the terms of the amendment, the 1935 Legislature will pick legislators between 30 and 50 for its one-house successor.

Although a few other states have had one-house legislatures at various times in American history, no state in the Union now has a single-chamber assembly.

Power Rates Cut in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Through a special agreement between the state railroad commission and the Carolina Power & Light Company of Raleigh, N. C., 47 South Carolina communities have been granted lower electric power rates, effective Dec. 1. Officials estimate that the reduction will approximate a saving of $94,937 annually.

New England Farm Debt Lighter

Boston Taxes in Easier Flow

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of six chairs was questioned, the chairs withdrawn.

Forthwith Mr. Gay set himself to the task of finding unquestioned authentic examples and to add other items to the room. Objects of the mid-eighteenth century, however, both fine and appropriate, were not easily found and five years' search was necessary to accomplish this end. Of Mr. Gay's search and results, Mr. Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator of the museum's department of decorative arts, says: "The Chippendale Room . . . presents an ensemble of an important phase of the Chippendale period, from 1769-70. . . . There is no instance known to me in which the authentic original interior and furnishings of this period are so completely related."

Six side chairs from Charleston, S. C., shown for the first time today in the new room were brought to the attention of T. Jefferson Coolidge, president of the museum, when he was in Asheville, N. C. He had photographs of the chairs sent to Mr. Gay who recognized them as ones he had originally owned and intended for the Chippendale Room but which he had been obliged to sacrifice some years ago. Meanwhile the original owner of the chairs in Charleston, S. C., had run into adverse circumstances, was forced to sell the chairs, thus paved the way for their return to Boston.

Virginia English Best

Long have speech experts considered the best English to be spoken, not in London—but in Dublin, Ireland. So when Prof. Guillermo Hall, Boston University professor, stated just that yesterday, it didn't cause a ripple. But his next statement did.

Considering America, he said, "the best English is spoken by Virginians." Twinning the Virginians with the Dublin Irish, he said, "they express themselves more clearly than all other people. Their pronunciation is better and their phraseology far richer."

All of which started much discussion today on Beacon Hill where there is pride in what is considered the best American speech and at Harvard where young men think that university's accent is much the best form.

Textile Issues Aired

When the textile strike split through New England, one fact became clear. The issue of union recognition was the major wall between New England business and the President. Since then, that dispute has grown to dominate all others. "Shall wages be favored first, as labor demands—or profits, as business insists?"

Today, the New England Council offered these business men the chance to speak their piece, directly to the Administration. For its coming annual conference, on Nov. 22, it announced a forum with national officials on the labor and wages question.

Chief representative from Washington will be Edwin S. Smith, long acquainted with the New England point of view as former Massachusetts labor commissioner. Now, as member of the National Labor Relations Board, he will go to the mat with business men over the much disputed Section 7A of the Recovery Act.

Closely allied to labor, also, the Council announced a forum on unemployment insurance. Dr. Wilfred I King, well-known executive of the National Bureau of Economic Research, will outline the various plans and prospects in the next Congress.

Leading tenor from Washington, as previously announced, will be Donald Richberg—key man of the Administration next to the President. He also may be drawn into discussion of the labor issues, it is hoped.

Press Challenged

When Boston newspapers stopped broadcasting news bulletins last spring due to the Radio-Press agreement, John Shepard, rugged independent operator of the Yankee network, said he would not take the limited publishers' news, would start a service of his own.

It was this starting of a separate news service for radio that promised to upset the agreement. The Yankee News Service grew. With election it decided to step out, spend lots of money to get returns and prove radio's ability for giving out spot or bulletin news.

As John Shepard read the radio column of one of Boston's morning papers, he noticed it was going to broadcast news bulletins over another Boston station. That was all right. But in one of the columns the paper enthusiastically said it would get the news out before any other news-gathering organization in the city.

To John Shepard this was a challenge to radio. Here was an opportunity to peg the radio election returns. Mr. Shepard pressed a button, hastily has announced that if you listen to their broadcast of the returns they will give them to you faster than any news gathering organization in the city. All right. The Yankee Network News Service will post $1000 that its returns will be on the air "faster than this paper can get them to you."

"Put that on the air every 15 minutes throughout the evening," snapped Mr. Shepard.

* * *

Today Mr. Shepard said, "I haven't heard a word and still have the thousand dollars. We led that paper by about 25 per cent all evening."

Marking the first open challenge between the radio and the press on such a news event, this incident made news history, not based on the relative speed but on the fight breaking out into the open with a money forfeit.

Actually 100 American papers now operate their own radio stations, and the wiser papers fear little from radio, for they know they can give an extended detailed and background service, leave the short bulletins to radio, and keep their regular circulation if not increase it.

Motor Trails Trailer

Ralph L. Loomis sped along the Newburyport turnpike yesterday with plenty of horsepower in front of him and one horsepower behind—in a four-wheeled trailer. He was taking Old Dobbin for a ride.

Suddenly he felt what seemed to be a car draw up close to him as he rolled down one of the long turnpike hills. As it came abreast he looked up. There was Dobbin, coasting by in the trailer, ears up, and evidently quite pleased at starting out on his own.

Mr. Loomis put on his brakes. That only separated the two vehicles. He desperately wondered what to do. Then the uncontrolled trailer did it for him. It started to swing back and forth on the road, threatening all oncoming traffic. Suddenly it swung into a ditch, smacked up against a stone wall and broke into pieces.

Up rushed Mr. Loomis to see what he could do for Dobbin. As he got there Dobbin decided that the trip must be over and he could do something for himself. Up he sprang, pushed a few planks aside, then calmly bent down and started to munch the grass along the roadside. Mr. Loomis guessed the horse had evidently learned the lesson of keeping calm when things seem to get out of control.

Office Blow-Up

When Arthur Broderick arrived at work the other morning at the Veno Lumber Company in Newton, he took hold of the doorknob as usual and gave it a turn. Next thing he knew the entire door, knob and all, had disappeared and he was looking directly into the office he had been about to enter. A typewriter was upside down 10 feet from where it started. A safe door was far from the safe and there was a hole in the side of the building.

Looking through this hole he saw that the building next to his was completely missing. The answer was found when the wrecking crew arrived. A defective steam valve had caused an explosion, had timed it just as Mr. Broderick took hold of the door.

Said the lumberman, with a grin, "There's nothing like starting the day with a bang."

Boston Events

Tonight

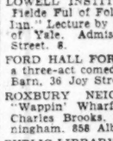
FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Charles V. Winn, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8.

Theaters

"ANYTHING GOES!" (Colonial). Cole Porter's music; book by P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton; Victor Moore; Ethel Merman; William Gaxton. 8:30.

"SUCCESS STORY" (Majestic). Last day. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Bundling comedy. 8:30.



Movies

STATE — "The Merry Widow," with Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier. 12:38, 2:50, 5:03, 7:20, 9:45.

EXETER — "The Scarlet Letter." 2:10, 5, 7:55, 10. Also "Paris Interlude."

UPTOWN—"Charlie Chan's Courage." 1:10, 4:35, 8. Also "Cleopatra."

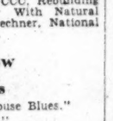
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—James Cagney in "The Saint Louis Kid." Fenway, Paramount. Also Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Elinor Norton."

FINE ARTS—"Power." English production based on "Jew Suss." Colored cartoon, "China Shop." "The Percussion Group." "Earthquakes." 1:50, 4:30, 6:45, 9:15.

KEITH'S—"The Richest Girl in the World," with Miriam Hopkins. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

ORPHEUM—"What Every Woman Knows," by J. M. Barrie, with Helen Hayes. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—Harold Lloyd in "The Cat's Paw." 3:10, 6:18, 9:20. Also "The Case of the Howling Dog."



METROPOLITAN — "Marie Galante," with Spencer Tracy. Overture, "Wagner Impressions." "Dutch Mill," colored cartoon. Vaudeville. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Modern, with "Dude Ranger." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Scollay, with vaudeville, 12:18, 3:19, 6:20, 9:21.

FREMONT — "It Happened One Night," "Crime Doctor" and short subjects. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11.

BOSTON — "Gridiron Flash," with Eddie Quillan, stage, "Gay Nineties Revue." 10:16 a. m., 1:18, 4:20, 7:22, 10:24.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Penalties" — football; Chic Sale in "Oil's Well"; "Holland in Tulip Time"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

CITY CLUB — Opera Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor. Soloists. 7:45. Preceded by organ recital at 7:15.

CHARDON STRING QUARTET—Program: Milhaud, Schubert, Vaughan-Williams. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

DU BURON STUDIO — Recital by Oliver Daniel, pianist. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Special concert in Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton Street. 8.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Langland's 'Faire Fielde Ful of Folke' and Chaucer's Tabard Inn." Lecture by Dr. Robert Dudley French of Yale. Admission free. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—"Moral," a three-act comedy by Ludwig Thoma. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ROXBURY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE — "Wappin' Wharf," a three-act play by Charles Brooks. Directed by Evelyn Cunningham. 858 Albany Street. 8:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURE—In Field and Forest Club course. "The CCC, Rebuilding Human Values Together With Natural Resources," by Robert Fechner, National Director of the CCC. 7:45.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

METROPOLITAN—"Limehouse Blues."

BOSTON—"By Your Leave."

ORPHEUM — "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round."

Other Events

MORGAN MEMORIAL BAZAAR—For benefit of day nursery. Luncheon and supper served. Concert at 8:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Egyptian Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Indian Homes and Ceremonies," 10 a. m.; "Birds," 11 a. m., and 2:15; "Cotton from Seed to Cloth," 1:30.

Strategist

By a Staff Photographer

Robert J. Watt

Secretary of Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Labor Sees Rise In Political Power

(Continued from Page 1)

a bloc, which was the stone wall against which most labor bills came to grief, he said. The federation knew it could not go after all these. So it decided to concentrate on the four men named above, who were the leaders.

In Springfield, Lowell and Haverhill, where these men were running, Mr. Watt concentrated the campaigning. The voters were told exactly what bills these four men had voted against. And these efforts, Mr. Watt believes, weighed heavily in the final result.

It is not enough, Mr. Watt intimated, to say that the New Deal was responsible for the landslide. The New Deal, he asserted, is laborite, and labor bolstered it in local areas, where the national issues might not have seemed important.

"There is particular significance in the vote for Haigis," Mr. Watt said. "Here is a man who was comparatively unknown, during all the six years that Gaspar Bacon was in the public eye. And yet he polled more votes by 34,000 than Bacon. Haigis is respected by labor. What else can you conclude besides a labor influence?"

Mr. Watt expects that labor will now be in a far stronger position in the Legislature, for its program of legislation.

Lack of Available Funds Closes Chicopee Schools

CHICOPEE, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP) — School children yesterday were instructed until further notice not to return to school. Mayor O'Neil Deroy has refused to approve further appropriations for school purposes. Close to 7000 pupils are involved.

The school budget allowed this year totaled approximately $500,000. Communications from the School Board indicate a need of $32,000 if schools are to be kept open this month.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening, possibly a shower early this evening; cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair and slightly colder; moderate west to northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Friday generally fair and slightly colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder; probably light rain or snow in the north portion tonight; Friday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds over the north portion and fresh northwest over the south portion; mostly overcast weather tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	51	New Orleans.	60	78
Chicago	40	54	New York	40	56
Denver	46	68	Norfolk, Va.	52	70
Helena, Mont.	46	62	Philadelphia.	44	60
Jacksonville.	54	76	St. Louis	48	76
Kansas City.	42	78	St. Paul	28	54
Los Angeles.	58	78	San Francisco	60	72
Miami, Fla.	66	78	Washington.	46	68

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 8. B—Maximum, Nov. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12 midnight; height, 9.2 feet. Friday, 12:06 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

Auto Fine Laid on Sheriff

A summer-long fight to establish his exemption from Syracuse, N. Y., parking regulations ended with Deputy Sheriff Carl Schwartz getting two suspended sentences and paying a $1 fine for leaving his car too long in front of the courthouse.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Parent - Teachers	Education talk.	CBS soloist
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Congress: talks.	'Once Upon a Time'	"Skippy" sketch.
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Little Women".	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Buddy and Blake.	"Miniatures"	"Varieties"
6:00	"Air Adventures".	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers".
6:15	NBC dance music.	sketches; music.	Melody Limited.	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	News: features.	Features; news.	Football talk.	Local dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor.	Local dance music.	Musical; report.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Neal O'Hara.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Gems of Melody":	Gene and Glenn.	"Just Plain Bill".	Local dance music.
7:30	chorus; orchestra.	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith, orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	"Joe and Bateese".	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Soloists; pop. orch.	Vallee Orchestra;	Russian music.	E R A Symphony
8:15	Orrin White, tenor.	Ricardo Cortez;	CBS piano team.	Orchestra concert
8:30	Talk, Dean Archer.	Chamber's Chorus;	Forum of Liberty:	Double quartet.
8:45	Edmond Boucher, bass	Three Cheers trio	speakers; music.	String ensemble.
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.	Frank McIntyre;	talks; soloist.	Organ; soloist.
9:30	"Musical Keys": nar-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	rator; soloists.	Voorhees's Orch.	Pennsylvanians	News Service
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Herbert Marsh and
10:15	dance orchestra.	Music Hall: tab-	in Hollywood: so-	his orchestra.
10:30	"Public Ownership—	loid musical com-	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	Possibilities, Etc.".	edy; soloists.	Musical Rhymester	"Fats" Waller.
11:00	Reports; features.	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	Jack Little and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Voice of Romance.	Bruins - Toronto	his orchestra.
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Anson Weeks and	hockey report.	Jacques Renard &
11:45	dance orchestra.	his orchestra.	CBS dance music.	his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, WBZ. Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: current events and vocational guidance.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:09 WEEI, WNAC, Address by Premier Ramsay MacDonald, short-wave relay from London.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, football talk; Jessica Dragonette; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "The Drama of the Ice Age," Prof. R. A. Daley, Harvard University.
8:30 WBZ, Al Goodman's Orchestra; Jan Froman, contralto; Al Bowlly, soloist.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra and vocal soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal, soloists; Lyman Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: screen players; sketch; soloists; Fiorito Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and their Burnt Cork Dandies; minstrel show.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch. "The Red Herring," from Chicago.
10:30 WBZ, Jewish program: "The Message of Israel," Rabbi Jonah B. Wise.
10:30 WEEI, Address by Dr. Glenn Frank, publicist, educator.
10:45 WEEI, Gothic Choristers: mixed voices.

Home Loan Plan Helps Taxpaying In Massachusetts

President Roosevelt's national recovery program is expected to cut down tax delinquencies in Massachusetts this year by nearly $3,000,000, it was learned today.

This constructive development was ascribed today by Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner, to a marked increase in tax collections throughout the Commonwealth. And in turn, the encouraging rise in collections was attributed by Mr. Long in large part to the activities of the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

More than 50,000 New England home owners have been saved from bankruptcy by the Home Loan Corporation. Their homes have been rescued from threatened foreclosures, their taxes paid and mortgages refinanced on a basis in keeping with their fallen incomes.

Municipal Treasuries Helped

In Massachusetts alone, the loan corporation reports more than 16,000 home owners whose financial obligations were too large for their pocketbooks, now finding security through federal funds to the tune of $73,267,625.

Home owners relieved from financial stress have thus been able to contribute to the present increase in tax collections.

Aside from saving homes for the owners, the loan corporation today announced that it had poured some $4,000,000 into municipal treasuries in taxes paid by the corporation as part of its refinancing system.

There are other factors described by Mr. Long as contributing to the sudden reversal in the upward surge of tax delinquences throughout the Commonwealth. These factors were named by the commissioner as follows:

1. More alert tax collectors, impressed with the urgency of the times and the need of municipalities to meet payments on loans.

2. Transfer of properties from hands of those unable to pay the high taxes into the possession of persons more able to pay.

3. Bank foreclosures which have placed the responsibility of tax payments on the banks.

4. The Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Many Foreclosures Averted

Banks have been encouraged to carry delinquent home buyers along a bit farther than usual under an agreement providing that should the home buyer fall too far behind, the Loan Corporation will come to the rescue of the bank. In this way, hundreds of foreclosures have been averted.

Mr. Long's predictions of a 5 per cent increase in tax collections this year over those of the previous year are based on report from municipalities in all sections of the State. Among those reporting heavy increases are Springfield, Holyoke, Winchester, Beverly and Sterling. The importance of this turn in the tide of tax collections is emphasized by the contrast of wholesale defaults last year amounting to more than $28,000,000.

Evidences of increased alertness on the part of tax collectors are found in Holyoke where several thousands of dollars in gold certificates have been forced out of the family closets for tax payments. In the past, it is said, many holders of these certificates have held on to them, declaring their inability to meet their taxes.

Liquor Measures Stir Up Tempest In Maine Politics

Democrats Fight Proposal to Put Control in Republican Legislature

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP)—With a strong flavor of politics pervading the proceedings, the joint temperance committee of the Maine Senate and House of Representatives met today to consider nine proposed bills to enable citizens of the State to buy legal liquor in a hurry.

The cry of "politics" was raised with the introduction of a measure by Representative William S. Tupper (R) of Calais, which would place selection of the Liquor Control Commission in the hands of the Republican-dominated Legislature.

Republican legislators in caucus voted 62 to 2 in favor of the Tupper proposal. From the Democratic camp came word that no measure depriving Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) of the power of nomination, with confirmation by the executive council, unanimously Republican, would be supported.

Democratic support is essential for the two-thirds majority required for passage of a liquor bill with an emergency measure to make it immediately effective on signature by the Governor.

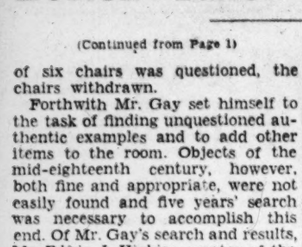
Further dissension was forecast over the question of legalizing the sale of liquor by the glass in hotels and restaurants. No provision for such sale was contained in the Tupper bill, a fact likewise reported to be displeasing to the Democrats. Prohibitionists in the Legislature generally were opposed to on-the-premises consumption.

Another controversial factor was the question whether package sale should be by state or privately operated stores. Both systems were provided for in the various proposals, the bill submitted to the Governor's advisory committee advocating the state store plan. The committee was instructed by the Legislature to make its report tomorrow.

Submarine Salvager Has Satisfactory Test

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—The subsalvager Laksco, with which it is planned to retrieve sunken gold and other cargoes from watery depths, was yesterday given a preliminary test in Bridgeport Harbor. At the conclusion of its performance, Simon Lake, Milford submarine inventor and creator of the underwater vessel, said he was "well satisfied."

The long, tube-shaped salvager which can be submerged 115 feet in its quest for valuable cargo, descended only 15 feet for an adjusting of ballasts, testing of lights and telephones. Salvaging of a coal cargo in a sunken barge in New York Harbor is the first task expected by the submarine inventor with his new craft.



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Democratic State Sweep Makes Curley of Genuine Assistance to Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

wounds, it is realized with something amounting to amazement that the present Democratic victory has placed the party of the New Deal in a position of influence in the State in almost exact ratio to its former ineffectiveness.

From a position which might be described as that of a noisy minority it now appears that control of the Senate is a party possibility.

Have All Key Positions

As shown by the table above, the Democrats now have not only the governorship and other key positions, it likewise has two seats in the United States Senate; seven of the 15 seats in the House at Washington; 20 of the 40 seats in the State Senate; 114 of the 240 seats in the House; three members on the Executive Council.

It thus seems obvious that Governor-Elect Curley will not be the clipped-winged incumbent that some commentators thought he might become. Rather, he will have influence over the State's machinery equal to that of any Republican Governor who has presided on Beacon Hill.

During the last two years there have been but 14 Democrats in the senatorial halls, as against 26 Republicans, and had this ratio been maintained the new Governor would have had a weight to drag which might have acted as a controlling factor on the left turns—especially so when combined with the influence of the Executive Council.

Now, with the Senate equally divided, and with the Republicans showing a margin of only 10 in the House; and with but one voter needed to sway the Executive Council toward Democratic wishes, it seems that Governor-Elect Curley has been given facilities to carry out new-deal policies comparable to those accorded the Administration in Washington.

Two of the six Senators who were defeated might be referred to as leaders. They were Charles A. Stevens of Lowell and J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill, the former floor chairman of the Committee on Rules, the latter chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Other familiar names that were scratched from the senatorial bulletin boards by the election are Russell D. Chase of Longmeadow, George W. Knowlton Jr. of Upton, Charles C. Warren of Arlington and L. Theodore Woolfenden of New Bedford.

Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston clutched his seat so firmly that it was saved to him by a thousand majority. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, will be in line for reëlection if the Republicans decide to utilize their 10 majority in the House.

Connecticut Democrats Have Senate Plurality

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Connecticut Democrats, elated over their success, were last night pointing with tremendous pride to the fact that they finally had succeeded in giving Gov. Wilbur L. Cross a plurality in the State Senate.

The State's chief executive also was cheered with the knowledge that he would commence his third term with the other state offices manned by members of his party.

The official count gives the Democrats 17 members in the State Senate. The Republicans will have 15 members while the Socialists for the first time managed to place three members in the higher house of the General Assembly.

The House remains preponderantly Republican, though, with 169 Republicans, 72 Democrats and 2 Socialists.

Rhode Island Democrats Seek Control of Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8 (AP)—Overwhelmingly victorious in every other department, Rhode Island Democrats last night were reaching out to snatch away the only prize salvaged by the Republicans in the election—control of the State Senate.

The entire Democratic state ticket, from Gov. Theodore Francis Green down, was elected by heavy pluralities. Two Democratic congressmen, Francis B. Condon and John M. O'Connell, were reëlected, and Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, defeated Senator Felix Hebert, Republican nominee for reëlection.

In the General Assembly, the Democrats won 58 seats in the House, Republicans 42.

The Democrats now have control of the grand committee of the Legislature, which elects several important state posts.

Control of the Senate was particularly desired by the Democrats because the Senate is empowered to confirm or reject almost all the Governor's appointees.

They Shine in State Contest

© Oppenheim

Richard M. Russell — Democratic Representative-Elect to Succeed Robert Luce, Republican

Paul Dever — Democratic Attorney-General-Elect to Succeed Joseph E. Warner, Republican

Henry Parkman Jr. — Republican Senator-Elect to Succeed Himself

Democrats Gain Strong Position In Legislature

Tie Republicans in Senate and Take 114 of 240 Seats in House

State Senate

	1933-34 term	1935-36 term
Republicans	26	20
Democrats	14	20

House of Representatives

Republicans	147	126
Democrats	93	114

Massachusetts Democrats, having captured 20 of 40 seats in the State Senate and 114 to 240 seats in the House of Representatives in Tuesday's election, today occupy the strongest legislative position in their history.

Not since 1891 has the Democratic Party equaled the Republican strength in the State Senate. And the 114 House seats exceeds by nine the former Democratic record in that branch, established in 1914.

In addition, the party gained unprecedented strength in the Governor's Council, gaining two new seats to bring its total to three. The Republicans have five members. Furthermore, the election of Joseph L. Hurley, Democrat, as Lieutenant-Governor, who serves as President of the Council, gives the Democrats another Council vote.

Gained Six Seats

In the landslide the Democrats gained a total of six seats in the Senate. Several G. O. P. incumbents just squeezed into the victory column, including Senator Henry Parkman Jr. Senator Parkman, who lost his mayoral fight in Boston last year, was reëlected by a slim margin of 1134. In other years he has obtained pluralities as high as 15,000.

Twenty-eight Republican Representatives lost their posts, but the G. O. P. gained six seats formerly held by Democrats. In the House two seats still may be unsettled. Joseph V. Carroll of Belmont, Democrat, defeated by 250 votes by Representative Owen D. McLellan, Republican, plans to request a recount, as does Representative Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy, Republican, who was defeated by a narrow margin by John R. Shaughnessy, Democrat.

With the unprecedented Democratic strength in the Legislature, Governor-Elect James M. Curley will enter office with the best possibilities of pushing through his legislative program any Democratic Governor in Massachusetts has ever had. Of course his chance for legislative success depends upon the Democrats sticking to party lines. With such a set-up, political forecasters believe sufficient Republicans will join the Democrats on various measures to give Governor Curley control.

Only One Vote Needed

Only a shift of one Republican vote is needed in the Senate, while 11 Republicans must join the Democrats in the House to put over Democratic measures.

Senator Erland D. Fish, president of the Senate, was one of the Republicans reëlected. Politicians are keenly interested in whether Senator Fish will again head the upper house, with Democrats now equal in strength with the Republicans.

Defeats of prominent Republican leaders leaves several other Senatorial posts open. The defeated Republican leaders include Senator Charles A. Stevens of Lowell, floor chairman of the committee on rules, and Senator J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill, chairman of the committee on the judiciary.

Saltonstall Seems Safe

With the Republicans holding an advantage of 10 votes in the House of Representatives, it appears that Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, will again hold that post.

The election revealed the steadily increasing strength of women in politics. Three women were reëlected to the House, and two new women members elected. Miss Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence is the second Democratic woman to be elected to the House.

The Democratic landslide also turned nominally Republican strongholds into Democratic districts in the county fights. In Worcester County, for the first time, a Democratic associate county commissioner was elected. In Essex County a Democrat who did not campaign actively was swept into office. Democratic county commissioners were also elected in Berkshire, Hampden, Bristol and Middlesex counties. Republicans gained the county commissioner posts in Franklin, Hampshire, Dukes, Barnstable, Plymouth and Worcester counties.

Socialists Attain Power Over Rivals In Connecticut

Party's Three Senators Can Throw Weight to One Side or Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8—Three Socialist Senators from Bridgeport will hold the whiphand in Connecticut's 1935 General Assembly.

The State Senate has 35 members. Final election returns give the Democrats 17 seats, the Republicans 15. Neither party has a majority and neither can carry through legislation without the help of the Socialists.

The situation, while not wholly unforeseen, is still one of the most surprising results of the Democratic wave that swept over this state election day. While Democrats were electing their entire state ticket for the first time since 1912 and picking up 12 seats in the lower house of the Legislature, Bridgeport's new enthusiasm for Socialism was too strong.

The popularity of the city's Socialist mayor, Jasper McLevy, carried into office the three Socialist candidates for the Senate and two candidates for the lower house.

The lower house, dominated by the still-Republican small towns, has a Republican strength of 179, with 85 Democrats and the two Socialists. The Socialist votes in that body simply will not count.

The situation in the Senate, however, presents wide possibilities, with both old parties rather openly speculating on the chances of alliance with the newcomers. Confirmation of the Governor's appointments and the election of all small-town court judges depends, as well as legislation, upon these votes.

One thing seems certain. Bridgeport, which in recent years when it was electing Democratic legislators has been complaining that it was sometimes unfairly treated at the Capitol, is now in a position to ask and probably get just what it wants.

No Recount in Vermont

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 8 (AP)—Fred C. Martin, United States Senator Warren R. Austin's Democratic opponent in Tuesday's election, last night told the Associated Press that although he had not conceded Senator Austin's reëlection he had not asked for a recount.

Kansas Grows 16-Foot Cane

LINCOLN, Kan. (AP)—Ben Donovan harvested sudan grass 14 feet high and cane 16 feet high on his farm near Lincoln this year. He tucked it away in his silo.

State Jobs Wait On Curley's Nod

When Governor-Elect Curley comes out of the silence which has enveloped him since his acknowledgment of his election on Tuesday night, he will find himself beseiged by aspirants to state jobs. The new Governor will have 69 positions to fill during his coming two years in office. Among these jobs are those of chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Public Welfare, member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission, supervisor of the finances of Fall River and Lowell, two members of the Public Utilities Commission, three members of the State Industrial Accident Board, State Controller, Commissioner of Correction, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of Mental Diseases, and Police Commissioner of Boston.

The latter appointment is expected to be made at once, since Mr. Curley sometime ago announced that one of his first official acts would be to discharge Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman. However, reports are rife today that Mr. Curley and members of his family will lose no time getting out of Boston for a vacation in Georgia.

Hardware Sales Increase

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Hardware Age reports that wholesale hardware sales during the first eight months of 1934 increased 28.2 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Massachusetts Voters Mix Gambling, Liquor and Membership in League

While Massachusetts was going Democratic, it likewise went wet, came out in favor of gambling, favored local option in the use of steel traps and indorsed membership in the League of Nations.

By better than two-to-one cities and towns voting on the wet-dry issue Tuesday chose to license hard liquor and light wines and beer. Boston and Worcester were especially emphatic in their demand for intoxicants, while some heretofore dry towns such as Westwood and Cambridge suffered a reversal to the liquor influence.

Boston's vote for complete license was 157,288 to 40,932; for beer and wine it went 151,967 to 34,241.

A total of 128 Massachusetts towns voted for license; 59 voted for no license and 6 voted for light wines and beer.

Every county in Massachusetts turned up a majority in favor of horse racing and pari-mutuel betting on horse races and all but Dukes County favored betting on dog races.

It is understood that before racing may be actually taken up, a state racing commission must be appointed to listen to proposals of promoters of racing tracks, and to establish license fees and registrations.

The modified Anti-Steel Trap Act, which provides for local option on the question seemed to meet the approval of a majority of voters, although Arlington, Belmont, Fitchburg, Northampton, Reading, Wellesley and Worcester were among the towns opposing local option.

Indications are that the citizens of the State as a whole do not object to membership of the United States in the League of Nations. From the Boston office of the League of Nations Association announcement is made by Miss Irene Armstrong that a decisive majority favors the move. While returns are still incomplete a 63 per cent majority was shown to be in the affirmative. Out of 115 precincts, the 5 heard from today shows 182,581 voting on the referendum. Of these 113,307 favored participation in the League of Nations and 69,359 opposed it.

Hubbardston Ignores Benefits of New Deal

AFTER all the furore about buying votes with federal relief and other New Deal favors, it would be logical for localities where the abundance was most widely distributed to support the New Deal. Hubbardston, Mass., seemed to be such a place.

Through various agricultural experiments, the Federal Government has done more for Hubbardston than for any other Bay State town. But Washington was to know the sting of an ungrateful child. For Hubbardston citizens in the main ignored New Dealer James M. Curley. They gave Bacon 223 votes, Goodwin 25 and plowed under Curley to the tune of 24 votes.

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Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
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Newark, N. J.—Reimer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
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New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
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Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—M. W. Friedman, 368 Main St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
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Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
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Pact Offered American Nations Safeguards Art and Institutions Of Research in Case of War

Committee Recommends Signature of Agreement on Pan-American Day—Several Conferences Have Paved Way for Adoption of Roerich Plan

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-one American nations have been asked to sign a pact for the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and monuments during times of war. Nineteen American nations have signed agreements outlawing war on the American continents. There is a paradoxical twist to a request that would protect monuments and institutions from the ravages of something which has already been outlawed.

Thirty years ago Dr. Nicholas Roerich of the present Roerich Museum in New York City conceived the idea of insuring the safety of cultural treasures during times of armed aggression. Some years later, following a Central Asiatic expedition, he formulated the agreement which the American republics are now asked to sign.

Day for Signing Selected

Three international conferences have been held to arouse interest in Dr. Roerich's idea: two in Bruges, Belgium, during 1931-32; one in Washington during 1933, when 35 nations officially participated; and one at Montevideo, Uruguay, last December, when a resolution was adopted recommending that the American republics agree to the plan.

The Montevideo Conference referred the plan to the Pan American Union at Washington, which, in turn, appointed a committee to study the fundamentals of the instrument. Today the committee recommends to the Pan American Union Governing Board that American members of the Union (21 in all) subscribe to the pact and sign the same on April 14, 1935, officially designated as Pan American Day.

Specifically, the agreement states that historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions shall be considered neutral and, as such, shall be respected and protected by belligerents during war times. And further, that the same respect and protection shall be extended to the personnel of such institutions.

Supported by United States

The agreement goes on to provide for identification on the monuments and institutions by suggesting a distinctive flag fashioned with a red circle and a triple red sphere in the circle on a white background. This idea is copied after the Red Cross flag flown above hospital sites during armed conflicts among nations. However, the pact declares that neither the identification by the flag nor the protection against destruction shall hold if the sites are used for military purposes.

Up to the present writing the governments of the United States, Panama, Honduras, Ecuador, Uruguay and Guatemala have signified their intention of signing the agreement. The United States Government, to show its interest in the idea, has announced President Roosevelt's appointment of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to sign the new inter-American treaty on Pan American Day.

If instances of the wanton destruction of cultural treasures during war times must be listed to support the pact, no more conclusive acts need be set forth than the devastations during the World War and the late revolution in Spain. No reason is there why art should suffer while nations fight, unless art be used for military purposes. Yet the fact that no reason exists has not stopped armed forces from pillage and destruction.

It will be interesting to discover how American nations will observe the treaty they have been asked to sign. The fact that they have been requested to affix their signatures is almost an admission that wars, despite four treaties outlawing armed conflicts, may persist. Nevertheless, though controversies may not always be adjusted by arbitration, the Roerich Pact, if it protects artistic, scientific, historic and cultural institutions during times of military struggle, will have accomplished something hitherto considered both impracticable and impossible.

Educator Urges Campaign to Aid Youth of Nation

N. E. A. Head Proposes That Parent-Teacher Groups Take the Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Communities should organize at once to provide opportunities for the many young people who are out of school and out of work, Dr. Henry Lester Smith, president of the National Education Association, declared here today in a radio address.

A practical way to observe National Education Week, now in progress, Dr. Smith said, would be for every town and city to set up a "Committee on Youth Problems" to work out local plans for helping young persons between the ages of 16 and 25 who have never had a job.

To find a way to enable these boys and girls to conserve their initiative, working skills, and character when industry doesn't want them is, in Dr. Smith's judgment, "the most pressing problem in America."

"It is one," he added, "which cannot be put off without grave danger to the republic."

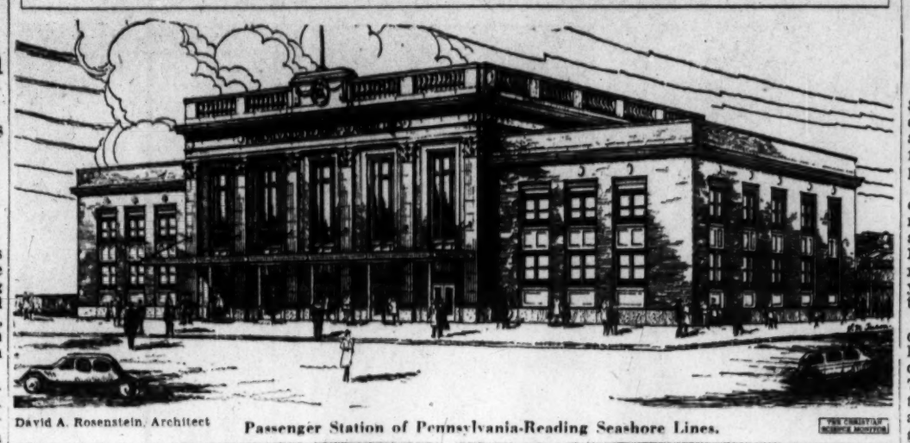
Speaking for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in its weekly radio series, the Indiana educator urged local P. T. A.'s to take the lead in calling together representatives of schools, business, professions, churches and the unemployed young people themselves. These committees, he thought, should first make a survey of the situation and then work out plans to provide opportunities for the young people concerned.

"The Federal Government," Dr. Smith continued, "is making an effort to solve this problem on a national scale through the CCC camps and other activities. But these are only temporary and emergency measures. They do not offer youth anything permanent. I do not think this problem can be solved nationally until it has been solved locally. It is a problem for every community, every county, and every state."

Few people understand the scope of the problem, the N. E. A. president declared.

Dr. Smith said he thought the schools would be called upon to expand their programs to meet the needs of the millions of young people whom industry no longer needs. He said he thought it likely that the present large high school enrollment in this country would be doubled in the future, approaching 10,000,000. The big task ahead, he concluded, is the adaptation of the high school program to the future enrollment.

Adding to Atlantic City's Attractions



David A. Rosenstein, Architect — Passenger Station of Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines.

Friends of Wild Life Hold Prize Contest For Humane Traps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8—As part of its work of coöperating with all agencies interested in conservation and proper treatment of wild life, the American Humane Association is conducting its eighth annual humane trap contest for designs of devices for making trapping less cruel.

The contest, which will close on April 30, 1935, provides for six prizes totalling $500. It is open to everyone. Traps submitted must have actually been used for taking animals. All patent and manufacturing rights remain the property of the contestants.

A first prize of $150 and a second prize of $75 are offered for the best traps for taking animals alive and unhurt; first prize of $100 and second prize of $50 are offered for leg-gripping traps that hold the animal without injury; first prize of $85 and second prize of $40 are offered for the best traps of the killing type.

"A man who produces a humane trap which will be universally used will make a fortune for himself and, at the same time, do away with an enormous amount of suffering to which wild life is now subjected," the circular announcing the contest says.

Billboards Called Unsightly

NEW YORK (AP)—Surveying 15,000 outdoor signs adjacent to public parks, the department of parks has reported that 601 of the billboards "are a real detriment to the appearance of park areas and should be removed."

New Seashore Link Station At Atlantic City Nearly Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The new $250,000 depot at the union terminal of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines here is receiving its finishing touches and will be completed by Jan. 1.

The station was dedicated and its cornerstone laid on Oct. 24 at ceremonies which brought notables from all parts of New Jersey and from Philadelphia. Mayor Harry Bacharach had fought for it for several years against obstacles that sometimes made his ideal seem hopeless.

The building is of modified classic design, finished in granite, Indiana limestone and variegated, buff-colored brick. The waiting room is 75 by 68 feet. At either side in the two-story wings are ticket offices and parcel rooms, wash rooms, telegraph and telephone facilities, lunch counter and headquarters for railroad officials. The entire structure is 161 feet long along Arctic Avenue and 70 feet deep.

Avenues Widened

Arctic Avenue along the front, Arkansas Avenue on one side and Missouri Avenue on the other all have been widened to concourse proportions for automobile and motorbus parking. The square block directly in front of the station between Arctic and Atlantic Avenues formerly contained the Reading Railroad terminal and trackage. These have been removed and the square now is a sightly plaza of lawns, shrubbery, curving drives and walks—the visitor's first view as he leaves the depot to go to the Boardwalk, beach, hotels or business section.

Besides the Reading terminal, the new station also replaces the old Pennsylvania Railroad Building, eight blocks away on South Carolina, near Atlantic Avenue. The latter will be razed and the mile of trackage leading to it will be torn out.

This will eliminate 12 grade crossings and will open streets which now are dead-ended. Consolidated trackage leading to the new center, used exclusively since Sept. 30, does not traverse any built-up section of the city. So far as the railroad is concerned, traffic conditions in Atlantic City therefore will be ideal.

Clear Thoroughfares

For the first time all of the four parallel avenues which run lengthwise of Absecon Island will be clear thoroughfares without the delays, gates and bumpy crossings which have made two of them—Arctic and Baltic Avenues—almost unused except by trucks. The old Pennsylvania right-of-way becomes a broad diagonal boulevard, traversing the central section of the city for nearly a mile and providing an ideal short-cut from the state highways.

Loading and unloading facilities at the new union station are arranged with these requirements in view. Concrete platforms, roofed, extend back from the depot for 1400 feet along eight parallel tracks. Eight trains of 16 cars each can stand side by side, taking on or discharging 10,000 passengers at one time. This was tested and proved several times last summer.

In a brick structure 500 feet farther west of the station is electric-pneumatic interlocking switch equipment to control all train movements. From this center the rail traffic is routed over four parallel tracks which cross the wide drawbridge and the salt marshes to the mainland.

Rain Enough for Reservoir

After a week-end rainfall of 5.32 inches at Minneapolis, a weather bureau statistician figured 5,500,000,000 gallons of water had fallen on the 37,600-acre city area.

Cleveland Stores In Big A. & P. Chain Reopen After 11 Days

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8 (AP)—Peace came to employer and employee in the great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. stores as almost 300 retail establishments announced to the public yesterday they were open for business again.

Eleven days had elapsed since the chain's stores in Cuyahoga County abruptly closed as an answer to certain demands of seven separate unions of employees and as an aftermath to traded charges that each side had resorted to "coercion."

The National Labor Relations Board at Washington was responsible for the truce between the two sides. Chief among its provisions is that of mediation of all disputes.

Some 2200 employees were put back on the pay roll with the resumption of business. Officers of the stores company a week ago last Saturday suddenly closed up shop and announced publicly they entertained no hope of mediating the dispute. Not 48 hours had elapsed before they supplemented that announcement with the statement that the almost 300 stores would be abandoned. In token of that plan, the company started moving merchandise out of its warehouses in the Cleveland area.

Days elapsed before a final adjudication of the dispute by the labor board was accepted by both sides.

Boston Art Notes

Beethoven Head

Joseph Portanova, young Boston sculptor, has undertaken a rather stupendous job in modeling a "colossal head" of Beethoven. The fruit of his labor is on view during this week at Symphony Hall.

When an artist wishes to unleash his imagination in portraiture, it is preferable he choose a subject which he need not represent too literally from life. Beethoven is a favorite, and sculptors have endowed his features with the heroism, the brilliance, the dynamics, which they feel in his compositions. The French sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle, made one of the most striking portraits of the composer after this romantic manner. (Bronze in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.)

Joseph Portanova has done a creditable job. He has managed in the greatly enlarged dimensions to maintain a quite human aspect. The face is modeled with considerable realism—lines, depressions, puffiness, bulges provide accents. The hair is tossed loosely hither and thither, in a formidable mass which is articulated, part realistically, part in conventionalized manner. The expression is thoughtful, the attitude intense.

Holman's Print Shop

The exhibition of daguerrotypes at Holman's Print Shop is very refreshing to many of us who have been overfed with the refinements of contemporary photography. Essentially the daguerrotype contains all the qualities of the sitters, without the facial modeling, the lighted and shaded areas, and the qualifying shapes. These are genuine likenesses, closer in most cases to the living presence than treated and retouched photographs of a more enlightened day.

D. A.

Queensland Butter and Egg Export Found on Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The amount of butter being graded for export in Brisbane is increasing steadily. For the first week in September, 19,347 boxes were graded, which is 5770 more than the amount prepared in the week ending July 28.

In the export of eggs, too, Queensland has been showing improvement. The last shipment showed that the State had more than any of the other states with 135,000 dozen eggs.

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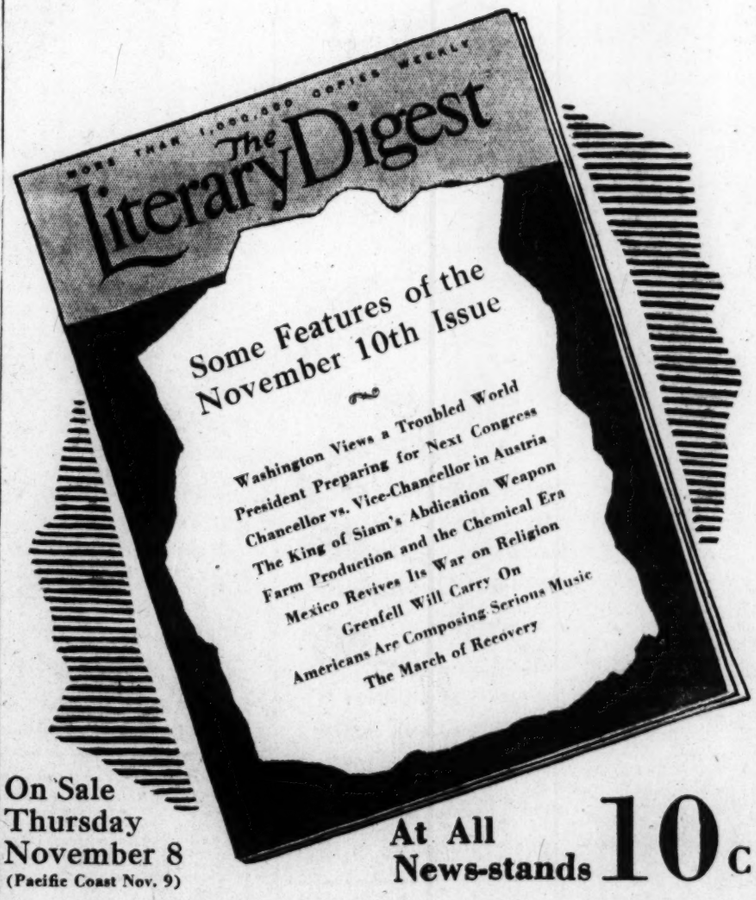
64,597 EDUCATORS *keep posted by reading* THE DIGEST

College presidents, faculty administrators, professors and teachers—those who have chosen the educational field as their profession—are particularly alert to the importance of fresh news. But they require it to be complete, accurate. It must be *all* told in addition to being *well* told. They want only trustworthy reports from which to draw their conclusions. They want to know what others think and then to form their own opinion.

It is not surprising therefore that THE LITERARY DIGEST has been a favorite among educators during the forty-five years that it has been the leading news weekly of the nation.

THE LITERARY DIGEST invites readers of The Christian Science Monitor to give the new DIGEST their appraisal, based on their own high standards of news and news interpretation—to determine whether or not it has a place in their regular reading. Get a copy of the new DIGEST from your news-dealer and see if you do not wish to be one of the more than a million who buy THE DIGEST *every* week.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La Follette Visits White House

Ohio Keeps House Status Quo

Nebraska Sends All-New Set

New Party Captures Seven of Wisconsin's Seats in Congress—Youths Unhorse Veterans at Polls —Germany Curbs U. S. Cars

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—"Let's forget about politics," is the note creeping out in capital circles as the landslide sweeps to its conclusion. The Administration is anxious to start with renewed force toward its recovery goals, and there is the feeling that with his overwhelming indorsement President Roosevelt can forget about parties and political alignments once more and govern for the whole country.

The unpleasant aspects of politics: the vote-scrambling, the typocritical statements, the indications of graft and bribery, have been overwhelmed in the national verdict. There is an increasing feeling that it was a victory for a middle-of-the-road policy; that the nation wants President Roosevelt to refrain from partisanship to Right or to Left; and that it is time to unite with business and finance and push the country rapidly out of the doldrums. There is no need to wait; the verdict has been given and the work can start at once.

And the work has started; in budget-making, in the day-to-day activities of the new departments, which feel that they, too, have been indorsed by the nation. The elections are over. Now it is recovery's turn.

* * *

A New Party: Senator "Bob" La Follette lunched with Mr. Roosevelt today. This simple statement has large political significance. Mr. La Follette has started a new party, or rather revived an old one, and the "Progressives" have sent him back to Washington with a considerable delegation to the House, and put his brother "Phil" in the Governor's chair.

Mr. Roosevelt extended his invitation to lunch before the election, a week ago. It was taken as, and undoubtedly was, a political gesture of solidarity between the New Deal and the New Party. Emerging from the White House after his victorious return, Mr. La Follette spoke as follows:

"Since the beginning of this economic crisis I have said repeatedly that I felt certain such a fundamental change was bound to produce political realignments in this country, just as the fundamental crisis of human slavery produced a political realignment prior to the Civil War," he explained.

"I think the victory of the Progressive Party six months after its organization in Wisconsin is significant to this extent—it gives a practical demonstration of what many have contended theoretically, namely:

"That a new party with a sound but fundamental and far-reaching program to meet the issue created by this economic crisis draws its support from the farmers, wage earners, individual business and professional men and their families for the simple reason that after all economic interests in this crisis are the same."

"Politics, you know, are economics in action," he added.

* * *

Congressional Sidelights: Ohio deserves whatever distinction may be accorded for sending back to the House of Representatives in the Seventy-fourth Congress the largest and most nearly unbroken delegation of any seriously contested state. Out of a representation of 24, mixed between Democrats and Republicans, the party lines held in every district exactly as in 1932, and the only replacement was Wiliam A. Ashbrook D) for Charles West (D), who retired to run for nomination for the Senate.

Runners-up for the consistency prize was New Jersey, which had only one substitution without change of party lines in a group of 14. Kansas preserves the same party totals, but with a change of personnel, Harold McGugin, Administration public, losing to Edward W. Patterson (D) and Mrs. Kathryn McCarthy (D) giving way to Frank Carlson (R). A similar exchange of seats in Maine brings former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R) and Simon M. Hamlin (D) to the Capitol.

* * *

Nebraskans All Change: Among southern and medium-sized states, Virginia, Louisiana, Florida, West Virginia, Colorado and Washington returned delegations entirely unchanged, and the Maryland sextet may stand intact though one race is still in doubt.

At the opposite extreme, every seat of the five from Nebraska will have a new occupant, though all but one remain in the Democratic column. The fifth was won by Carl Stefan (R) from Edgar Howard (D), sponsor of the Collier Indian bill.

Michigan, birth state of the Republican Party, proved almost the only state to obey the usual off-year trend of whittling down the Administration's congressional support. Led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the G. O. P. ticket there won back four seats with apparently no losses. Only in the neighboring state of Indiana was there elsewhere a net Republican gain.

* * *

Third Party Gains: Congressionally speaking, Senator Robert La Follette's new Progressive Party did quite well in Wisconsin in addition to electing him and his Governor-brother Philip. It has seven out of the ten Wisconsin representatives, two of them converted Repuolican incumbents and the other five new timber. Farmer-Labor representatives in the adjoining and redistricted state of Minnesota appeared to have held their own, though returns there were slower and closer.

Signs of the break-up of the G. O. P. machine could be read in the news that Democrats had won three of the seven seats in the Lower House from the long rock-ribbed Republican city of Philadelphia. One more was picked up from the Pittsburgh bailiwick of the Mellon family. In Illinois the Chicago Democratic machine extended its grip over the remaining three congressional seats for Cook County, now holding the entire nine.

* * *

Youth in the Saddle: A striking number of the candidates who dethroned political leaders in Tuesday's elections are very youthful for high public office; there is also an unusually large number of bachelors.

Among the big successes, the youth movement is of course led by the 29-year-old Rush D. Holt of West Virginia. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, who won Senator Dill's seat in Washington, is 40. He was a newsboy at the age of 8, supported his mother, did well at high school and college, and became regent of the University of Washington.

Sherman Minton of Indiana is 44; he was a high-scholarship man at Yale Law School. Francis T. Maloney, in Connecticut, is 40, and his first political experience was as City Hall reporter for the Meriden Record.

These men are typical of the new youth movement. As for bachelors, Senators-elect Schwellenbach, Holt and Guffey of Pennsylvania head the list, although Senator Bronson Cutting—also a young man—is the outstanding bachelor of the last session and is leading his opponent for reëlection.

At the opposite end of the scale are Peter Goelet Gerry of Rhode Island, whose wife was Edith Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, and A. Vic. Donahey of Ohio, who is the father of 10.

* * *

German-American Trade: German-American trade relations are further strained here as the result of the latest German move to cut its consumption of American goods by what is in effect an embargo on imports of American automobiles.

Administration circles viewed it as a further violation of the "most-favored-nation" clause of the existing German-American commercial treaty and another attempt to discriminate against United States goods in line with the trade treaty Germany concluded recently with England. Refusal to meet interest charges on German Government bonds held in this country was the first overt act which stirred the State Department to protest discrimination. Since then a series of representations have been made to Germany both on trade and debt matters; all without effect.

The State Department said it has asked for full particulars from Berlin on the limitation of imports of American automobiles. Protests are expected to result.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt: Back in Washington for four days before she leaves again on Monday for New York, St. Louis and points south, including Warm Springs, Ga., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt after pronouncing the election "Very successful from my point of view," answered a question and made an announcement.

The answer: Yes, light wines will be served at state dinners at the White House during the coming winter. In the past, Presidents had served a different wine with every course with a cluster of glasses at the place of each guest, she was reminded. "With us it will be a very simple thing," said the President's wife, "simply serving American wines to those who care for them."

The announcement: The White House will soon have a special room for the library being built up by American booksellers. When the next Executive Offices are occupied, a room on the lower floor of the mansion proper is to be vacated by guards and switchboard operators and will be lined with bookshelves to hold the 700 books presented thus far. Mrs. Herbert Hoover had special shelves built in the upstairs corridor to hold the first of these, but with the recent addition of 200, some have been temporarily stored at the Library of Congress.

The Roosevelts feel it will be nice to have the books on the first floor where sight-seers may view them and where they will be available to guests who have been invited to luncheon or dinner. Then, too, there will be more room in the living section of the house for the family's own books.

Mrs. Roosevelt's schedule for the next three weeks includes the following widely scattered dates: Sunday, Nov. 11, with the President to lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington; Monday, Nov. 12, speech at Children's International Art Show at Rockefeller Center, New York; Wednesday, Nov. 14, speech at Mobilization for Human Needs Conference, St. Louis; Thursday, Nov. 15, dinner for Mrs. Mary Simkovitch in New York; Friday, Nov. 16, meet the President at Harrodsburg, Ky., and go with him to Warm Springs, Dec. 1, return to Washington.

G. O. P. Survivors Are Few

The Democratic tidal wave has swept across the nation. A few Republican Governors and Senators weathered the electoral storm. Latest results will be found in the following tabulation.

The only exception to complete returns is the undecided contest for the Senator's seat in New Mexico, where Senator Bronson Cutting, Republican incumbent, is holding a slight lead over Dennis Chavez, his Democratic opponent.

Black letters show where successful candidate is of different party from his predecessor.

An asterisk (*) shows incumbent reëlected.

D—Democrat. R—Republican. FL—Farmer-Labor. P—Progressive.

State	Governor	Senator
Ala.	D—Bibb Graves	No contest
Ariz. ...	D*—B. B. Moeur	D*—Henry F. Ashurst
Ark.	D*—J. Marion Futrell	No contest
Calif. ..	R—Frank F. Merriam	R*-Hiram W. Johnson
Colo. ...	D*—Ed C. Johnson	No contest
Conn. ..	D*—Wilbur L. Cross	**D—Francis T. Maloney**
Del.	No contest	R*-John G. Townsend Jr.
Florida .	No contest	D*—Park Trammell
Georgia .	D*—Eugene Talmadge	No contest
Idaho ..	D*—C. Ben Ross	No contest
Illinois..	No contest	No contest
Indiana.	No contest	D—Sherman Minton
Iowa ...	D*—Clyde L. Herring	No contest
Kansas..	R*-Alf M. Landon	No contest
Ky.	No contest	No contest
La.	No contest	No contest
Maine ..	D*—Louis J. Brann	R*-Frederick Hale
Md.	R—Harry W. Nice	**D—George L. Radcliffe**
Mass. ..	D—James M. Curley	D*—David I. Walsh
Mich. ..	R—Frank D. Fitzgerald	R*-A. H. Vandenberg
Minn. ..	FL*—Floyd B. Olson	FL*—Henrik Shipstead
Mo.	No contest	**D—Harry S. Truman**
Miss. ...	No contest	D—Theodore G. Bilbo
Mont. ..	No contest	D*—Burton K. Wheeler
		D—James M. Murray
Neb.	D—R. L. Cochran	D—Edward R. Burke
		D—Richard C. Hunter
Nevada..	D—Richard Kirman	D*—Key Pittman
N. H. ...	R—H. Styles Bridges	No contest
N. J.	**R—Harold G. Hoffman**	**D—A. Harry Moore**
N. M. ...	D—Clyde Tingley	R*-B. Cutting (ahead)
		D*—Carl A. Hatch
N. Y. ...	D*—Herbert H. Lehman	D*—Royal S. Copeland
N. C. ...	No contest	No contest
N. D. ..	**D—Thomas H. Moodie**	R*-Lynn J. Frazier
Ohio ..	D—Martin L. Davey	**D—Vic Donahey**
Okla. ...	D—E. W. Marland	No contest
Oregon .	**D—Charles H. Martin**	No contest
Penna. .	**D—George H. Earle**	**D—Joseph F. Guffey**
R. I.	D*—Theodore F. Greene	**D—Peter G. Gerry**
S. C. ...	D—Olin D. Johnston	No contest
S. D. ...	D*—Tom Berry	No contest
Tenn. ..	D*—Hill McAlister	D*—Kenneth D. McKellar
		D*—Nathan L. Bachman
Texas ...	D—James V. Allred	D*—Tom Connally
Utah ...	No contest	D*—William H. King
Vt.	R—Chas. M. Smith	R—Warren R. Austin
Va.	No contest	D*—Harry Flood Byrd
Wash. ..	No contest	D—L. B. Schwellenbach
W. Va. ..	No contest	**D—Rush D. Holt**
Wis.	**P—Philip La Follette**	P—Robt. La Follette
Wyo. ...	D*—Leslie A. Miller	D*—Joseph C. Mahoney

Three Aggressive Nationalists Lose

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Nov. 8

THREE men were the most pronounced and aggressive nationalists of several recent Congresses. Their open attacks on other friendly governments notably Great Britain—were frequent. They were the shock troopers of anti-internationalism.

The men were:

Senator Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana.

Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois.

Representative Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania.

All three were defeated yesterday.

Kazan Has Dynamite Plant

A dynamite plant is located at Kazan, capital of the Tartar autonomous Socialist republic, 430 miles from Moscow.

Boys Enroll in Cooking Class

ROCHESTER, Minn. (AP) — At Rochester High School 88 boys enrolled in cooking classes, while just three girls signed up for automobile mechanics instruction.

Poetry Gets Fresh Stimulus As American Academy Forms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The Academy of American Poets has been formally incorporated in Albany to encourage gifted, but impecunious, poets to develop their talent, according to Mrs. Hugh Bullock, who has taken a leading part in awakening interest in the project among a notable group of sponsors.

The prospectus, which explains that "no major country in the world has done so little for her poets as America," says that the new organization will take steps to end this situation by granting fellowships of $5000 annually to American writers. The objective, it says, will be "to free genius from the necessity of gaining a livelihood by almost any means except the means it was born to use."

The fellowship will be awarded for terms of one year, the awards being made by a majority vote of 12 chancellors of the organization who will be "American citizens, recognized as literary persons of high standing."

A trust fund will be created from donations from members and it is hoped to present eight or ten fellowships annually, Mrs. Bullock said. No poet who has a regular income in excess of $5000 a year will be eligible for a fellowship, Mrs. Bullock said, and the recipients of the awards may not engage in any occupation which interferes with poetic production.

The incorporators of the Academy are Joseph Auslander and his poet wife, Audrey Wurdemann; Ridgley Torrence, a playwright; Charles Hanson Towne, and Mrs. Bullock, it was said.

Among other distinguished sponsors of the new organization are Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Conrad Aiken, Louis Bromfield, Malvina Hoffman, Fannie Hurst, Fritz Kreisler, Edwin Markham, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Eugene O'Neill, Edwin Arlington Rooinson and Mark Van Doren.

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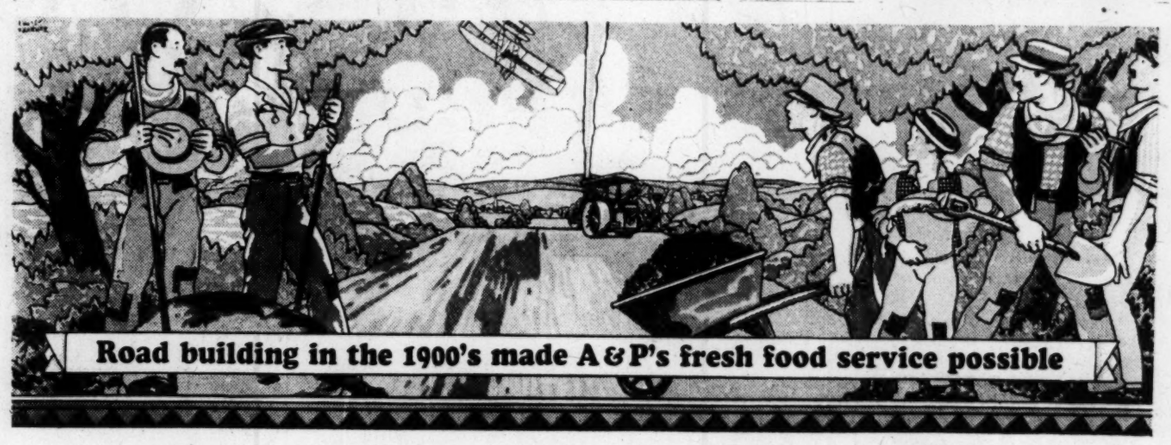

THEY CHANGED THE FACE OF THE EARTH

IN THE 1900's, about the time when the first frail airplanes appeared in the sky, America started building new and better roads. Since then, thousands of miles of modern roads have advanced across the land to accommodate a nation on wheels.

Good roads quickened the changes that railroads and automobiles set in motion. They connected farms, cities, towns, and isolated regions with a network of paved streets. They helped to weld a country of loosely joined communities into one nation.

Just as fast, reliable transportation encouraged the exchange of food between the North and the South, the East and the West—so better roads increased this trade throughout America.

In joining the states of the nation still more closely together, thus stimulating national trade, modern roads made it more necessary than ever before that such an organization as A&P do the work of getting local foods to the rest of the country cheaply and quickly. The developments of the last 75 years in America have made the A&P of today an essential part of modern life.

OUR 75TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
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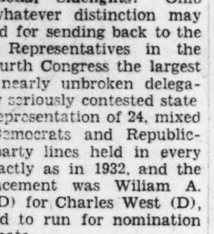

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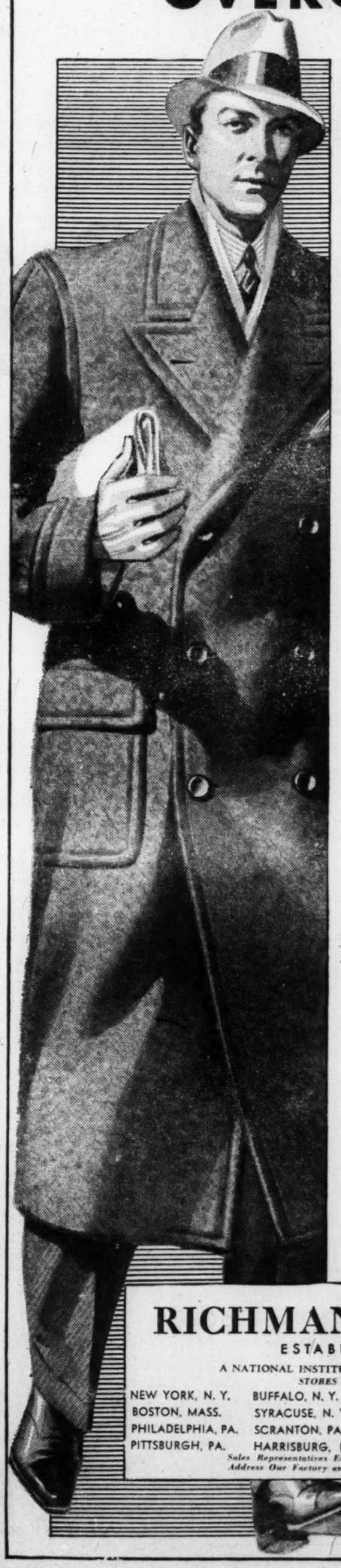

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United States House of Representatives

Alabama
(9 seats)
Elected 9 D (no gain)

Dist.
1. John McDuffie
2. Lister Hill
3. H. B. Steagall
4. Sam Hobbs
5. Joe Starnes
6. W. B. Oliver
7. W. B. Bankhead
8. A. H. Carmichael
9. G. Huddleston

Arizona
(1 seat)
Elected 1 D
Isabel Greenway

Arkansas
(7 seats)
Elected 7 D
1. W. J. Driver
2. John E. Miller
3. C. A. Fuller
4. Ben Cravens
5. D. D. Terry
6. J. L. McClellan
7. T. B. Parks

California
(20 Seats)
Elected—12-D, 7-R (one in doubt).
Gain—1D.
1. Clarence F. Lea (D).
2. H. L. Englebert (R).
3. F. H. Buck (D).
J. M. Inman (R).
4. F. P. Kahn (R).
5. R. J. Welch (R).
6. A. E. Carter (R).
7. R. R. Elliss (R).
8. J. McGrath (D).
9. B. W. Gearhart (R).
10. R. E. Stubbs (D).
George R. Bliss (R).
11. J. S. McGroarty (D)
12. J. H. Hoeppel (D).
F. F. Houser (R).
13. C. Kramer (D).
T. K. Case (R).
14. T. F. Ford (D).
W. D. Campbell (R).
15. W. I. Traeger (R).
16. J. F. Dockweiler (D).
17. C. J. Colden (D).
C. P. Wright (R).

Colorado
(4 Seats)
Elected 4 (D)
1. L. Lewis.
2. F. Cummings.
3. J. A. Martin.
4. E. T. Taylor.

Connecticut
(6 Seats)
Elected 4 (D), 2 (R)
Gain 2 (D)
1. H. P. Kopplemann (D).
2. William L. Higgins (R).
3. James A. Shanley (D).
4. Schuyler Merritt (R).
5. Joseph Smith (D).
At large, William M. Citron (D).

Delaware
(1 Seat)
Elected 1 (R)
Gain 1 (R)
J. G. Stewart (R).

Florida
(5 Seats)
Elected 5 (D)
1. J. H. Peterson.
2. R. A. Green.
3. Millard Caldwell.
4. J. Mark Wilcox.
At large, William J. Sears.

Georgia
(10 seats)
Elected 10 D.
1. Hugh Peterson Jr.
2. E. E. Cox.
3. Bryant T. Castellow.
4. Emmet M. Owen.
5. Robert Ramspeck.
6. Carl Vinson.
7. Malcom C. Tarver.
8. Braswell Deen.
9. B. Frank Whelchel.
10. Paul Brown.

Idaho
(2 seats)
Elected 2 D.
Gain 1 D.
1. C. I. White.
2. D. W. Clark.

Illinois
(27 Seats)
Elected 21 D, 6 R
Gain 4 D.
1. A. W. Mitchell (D).
2. R. S. McKeough (D).
3. E. A. Kelly (D).
4. H. P. Beam (D).
5. A. J. Sabath (D).
6. T. J. O'Brien (D).
7. L. W. Schuetz (D).
8. L. Kocialkowski (D).
9. J. McAndrews (D).
10. E. C. Church (R).
11. C. W. Reed (R).
12. T. J. Buckbee (R).
13. Leo E. Allen (R).
14. C. Thompson (D).
15. J. L. Adair (D).
16. E. M. Dirksen (R).
17. L. C. Arends (R).
18. J. A. Meeks (D).
19. D. C. Dobbins (D).
20. Scott W. Lucas (D).
21. F. M. Ramsey (R).
22. E. M. Schaefer (D).
23. W. W. Arnold (D).
24. C. V. Parsons (D).
25. K. E. Keller (D).
At large
M. A. Brennan (D) and M. L. Igoe (D).

Indiana
(12 Seats)
Elected 8 D, 1 R (3 in doubt)
Gain 1 R
1. W. T. Schulte (D).
2. F. Landis (R).
3. S. B. Pettengill (D).
4. J. I. Farley (D).
5. J. Griswold.
6. V. E. Jenckes (D).
7. A. H. Greenwood (D).
8. J. W. Boehme Jr. (D).
9. E. B. Crowe (D).
10. F. H. Gray (D).
R. F. Murray (R).
11. W. H. Larrabee (D)
R. A. Scott (R).
12. Louis Ludlow (D).

Iowa
(9 Seats)
Elected 6 D, 3 R
1. E. C. Eicher (D).
2. B. M. Jacobsen (D).
3. J. W. Gwynne (R).
4. F. Bierman (D).
5. L. Thurston (R).
6. H. Utterback (D).
7. O. D. Wearin (D).
8. F. C. Gilchrist (R).
9. G. M. Gillette (D)

Kansas
(7 Seats)
Elected 3 D, 4 R
Gain 1 D as 1 vacancy last term
1. W. P. Lambertson (R).
2. U. S. Guyer (R).
3. E. W. Patterson (D).
4. R. Carpenter (D)
5. J. Houston (D).
6. Frank Carlson (R).
7. C. R. Hope (R).

Kentucky
(9 Seats)
Gain 1 R
1. W. V. Gregory (D).
2. G. H. Cary (D).
3. Emmet O'Neal (D).
4. C. R. Carden (D).
5. Brent Spence (D).
6. Virgil Chapman (D).
7. A. J. May (D)
8. P. M. Vinson (D).
9. J. M. Robsion (R).

Louisiana
(8 Seats)
Elected 8 D
1. J. O. Fernandez.
2. Paul H. Maloney.
3. Numa F. Montet.
4. John N. Sandlin.
5. Riley J. Wilson.
6. Jared Y. Sanders.
7. Rene De Rouen.
8. Cleveland Dear.

Maine
(3 Seats)
Elected in September—2 D, 1 R.
1. Simon M. Hamlin (D).
2. Edward C. Moran Jr. (D).
3. Ralph O. Brewster (R).

Maryland
(6 Seats)
Elected—6 D.
No gain
1. T. A. Goldsborough (D).
2. W. P. Cole Jr. (D).
3. V. L. Palmisano (D).
4. A. J. Kennedy (D).
5. S. W. Gambrill.
6. David J. Lewis (D).

Massachusetts
(15 Seats)
Elected—7 D, 8R.
Gain—2 R.
1. A. T. Treadway (R).
3. J. E. Casey (D).
2. C. R. Clason (R).
4. P. G. Holmes (R).
5. E. N. Rogers (R).
6. A. P. Andrews (R)
7. F. W. Connery (D).
8. A. D. Hoseley (D).
9. R. M. Russell (D).
10. G. H. Tinkham (R).
11. J. P. Higgins (D).
12. J. W. McCormack (D).
13. R. B. Wigglesworth (R).
14. J. W. Martin (R).
15. C. L. Gifford (R).

Michigan
(17 Seats)
Elected 6 D, 11 R.
Gain 5 R.
Dist.
18. Byron N. Scott (D).
W. Brayton (R).
19. Sam L. Collins (R).
20. E. V. Isac (D).
G. Burnham (R).

Minnesota
(9 Seats)
Elected 5R, 4FL.
Gain 2 R.
1. August Andreson (R).
2. H. Arens (FL).
3. E. Lundeen (FL).
4. M. J. Maas (R).
5. T. Christiansen (R).
6. Harold Knutson (R).
7. J. Kvale (FL).
8. W. A. Pittinger (R).
9. R. T. Buckler (FL).

Mississippi
(7 Seats)
Elected 7 D.
1. J. E. Rankin.
2. Wall Doxey.
3. W. M. Whittington.
4. A. L. Ford.
5. Aubert Dunn.
6. W. M. Colmer.
7. Dan McGhee.

Missouri
(13 Seats)
Elected 12 D, 1 R.
Gain 1 R.
1. M. A. Romjue (D).
2. William L. Nelson (D).
3. R. M. Dunscan (D).
W. A. Black (R).
4. C. Jasper Bell (D).
5. J. B. Shannon (D).
6. R. T. Wood (D).
O. J. Page (R).
7. Frank H. Lee (D).
Dewey Short (R)
8. Clyde Williams (D).
9. C. Cannon (D).
10. O. Zimmerman (D).
11. T. Hennings (D).
12. J. R. Claiborne (D).
13. J. J. Cochran (D).

Montana
(2 Seats)
Elected 2 (D)
1. J. P. Monaghan.
2. Roy E. Ayers.

Nebraska
(5 Seats)
Elected 4 (D), 1 (R)
Gain 1, (R)
1. H. C. Luckey (D).
2. C. F. McLaughlin (D).
3. Karl Stefan (R).
4. C. G. Binderup (D).
5. H. B. Coffee (D).

Nevada
(1 Seat)
Elected 1 (D)
James G. Scrugham.

New Hampshire
(2 Seats)
Elected 1 (D), 1 (R)
1. William N. Rogers (D).
2. Charles M. Tobey (R).

New Jersey
(14 Seats)
Elected 4 (D), 10 (R)
1. C. A. Wolverton (R).
2. Isaac Bachrach (R).
3. W. H. Sulphin (D), and F. Van Camp (R).
4. D. L. Powers (R).
5. Charles A. Eaton (R).
6. D. H. McLean (R).
7. R. Perkins (R).
8. J. Van Noort (D), G. N. Segar (R).
9. E. A. Kenney (D).
10. F. A. Hartley (R).
11. P. A. Cavicchia (R).
12. F. R. Lehlbach (R).
13. Mary T. Norton (D).
14. E. J. Hart (D).

New Mexico
(1 Seat)
Elected 1 (D)
J. J. Dempsey.

New York
(45 Seats)
Elected 2 (D), 16 (R), (1 in doubt)
No Gain (1 seat vacant 73d Congress)
1. Robert L. Bacon (R).
2. W. F. Bunner (D).
3. J. L. Pfeiffer (D).
4. Thomas J. Cullen (D).
5. M. H. Evans (D).
6. A. L. Somers (D).
7. J. J. Delaney (D).
8. R. J. Tonry (D).
9. S. A. Rudd (D).
10. E. Cellar (D).
11. J. A. O'Leary (D).
12. S. Dickstein (D).
13. C. D. Sullivan (D).
14. W. I. Sirovich (D).
15. J. J. Bolan (D).
16. J. J. O'Connor (D).
17. T. A. Peyser (D).
18. M. J. Kennedy (D).
19. Sol Bloom (D).
20. J. J. Lanzetta (D).
F. Marcantonio (R).
21. J. A. Gavagan (D).
22. A. J. Griffin (D).
23. C. A. Buckley (D).
24. J. M. FitzPatirick (D).
25. C. D. Millard (R).
26. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R).
27. P. A. Goodwin (R).
28. Parker Corning (D).
29. W. D. Thomas (R).
30. F. Crowther (R).
31. B. H. Snell (R).
32. F. D. Culkin (R).
33. Fred J. Sisson (D).
F. M. Davenport (R).
34. Bert Lord (R).
35. C. E. Hancock (R).
36. John Tabor (R).
37. W. S. Cole (R).
38. J. P. B. Duffy (D).
39. J. Wadsworth Jr. (R).
40. W. G. Andrews (R).
41. A. F. Beiter (D).
42. James M. Mead (D).
43. D. A. Reed (R).
At large
M. J. Merritt (D).
Caroline O'Day (D).

North Carolina
(11 seats)
Elected 11 D
Gain 1 D
1. E. C. Warren.
2. J. H. Kerr.
3. O. A. Barden.
4. H. H. Cooley.
5. F. Hancock Jr.
6. W. B. Umstead.
7. J. B. Clark.
8. Walther Lambeth.
9. R. L. Doughton.
10. A. L. Bulwinkle.
11. Zebulon Weaver.

North Dakota
(2 Seats)
Elected 2R
Gain 1R
At Large
1. William Lemke (R).
2. U. L. Burdick (R).

Ohio
(24 Seats)
Elected 18 D, 6 R
No gain
1. J. B. Hollister (R).
2. W. E Hess (R).
3. B. B. Harlan (D).
4. Frank L. Kloeb (D).
5. F. C. Kniffin (D).
6. James G. Polk (D).
7. L. T. Marshall (R).
8. B. Fletcher (D).
9. W. J. Duffey (D).
10. T. A. Jenkins (R).
11. M. G. Underwood (D).
12. A. P. Lamneck (D).
13. W. L. Plesinger (D).
14. Dow W. Harter (D).
15. R. T. Secrets (D).
16. W. R. Thom (D).
17. W. A. Ashbrook (D).
18. L. E. Imhoff (D).
19. John G. Cooper (R).
20. M. L. Sweeney (D).
21. Robert Crosser (D).
22. C. C. Bolton (R).
At Large
Stephen M. Young (D).
Charles V. Truax (D).

Oklahoma
(9 Seats)
Elected 9 D
1. Wesley E. Disney.
2. Jack Nichols
3. William Cartright
4. P. L. Gassaway.
5. Josh Lee.
6. Jed Johnson.
7. Sam Massingale.
8. Phil Ferguson.
At Large
Will Rogers (D).

Oregon
(3 Seats)
Elected 1 D, 2R
(Gain 1 R)
1. James L. Mott (R).
2. J. H. Upton.
3. W. B. Gleason (D).

Pennsylvania
(34 Seats)
Elected 23 D, 11 R.
Gain 11 D.
1. H. C. Ransley (R).
2. J. P. McCranery (D).
William H. Wilson (R).
Dist.
3. M. G. Sanders.
4. Sam Rayburn.
5. H. W. Summers.
6. L. A. Johnson.
7. Nat Patton.
8. Joe H. Eagle.
9. J. H. Mansfield.
10. J. P. Buchanan.
11. O. H. Cross.
12. G. Lanham.
13. W. D. McFarlane.
14. R. M. Kleberg.
15. Milton H. West.
16. R. E. Thomason.
17. T. L. Blanton.
18. Marvin Jones.
19. G. H. Mahon.
20. Maurey Maverick.
21. C. L. South.

Utah
(2 Seats)
Elected 2 D
1. Abe Murdock.
2. J. W. Robinson.

Vermont
(1 Seat)
Elected 1 R
At Large
Charles A. Plumley.

Washington
(6 Seats)
Elected 6 D
No gain
1. M. A. Zioncheck.
2. M. C. Wallgren.
3. M. A. Smith.
4. Knute Hill.
5. Samuel B. Hill.
6. Wesley Lloyd.

West Virginia
(6 Seats)
Elected 6 D (no gain)
1. R. L. Ramsay.
2. J. Randolph.
3. A. Edmiston.
4. G. W. Johnson.
5. John Kee.
6. John L. Smith.

Wisconsin
(10 Seats)
Elected 3 D, 7 Progressive
1. T. R. Amlie (P).
2. H. Sauthoff (P)
3. G. R. Withrew (P).
4. R. J. Cannon (D).
5. T. O'Malley (D).
6. M. K. Reilly (D).
7. G. J. Boileau (P)
8. G. J. Schneider (P).
9. Bernard J. Gehrmann (P).

Wyoming
(1 Seat)
Elected 1 D (gain 1 D)
At Large
Paul R. Greever

Party Gains in House
(On basis of returns received)
Democrats—27 seats.
Republicans—14 seats.
Democratic net gain—13 seats.

The present election of members to the House leaves a definite Democratic majority until 1941. Only 19 seats will be voted on in 1936 and 27 in 1938.

Where two names are found bracketed together, the result of the election in that particular district is yet undecided.

Election Scoreboard

By the Associated Press

New Senate		Old Senate	
Democrats	68	Democrats	60
Republicans	24	Republicans	35
Farmer-Labor	1	Farmer-Labor	1
Progressives	1		
Undecided	2		

New House		Old House	
Democrats	317	Democrats	309
Republicans	102	Republicans	114
Farmer-Labor	3	Farmer-Labor	5
Progressives	7	Vacant	7 (5 R-2D)
Undecided	6		

New Gubernatorial Line-Up		Old Gubernatorial Line-Up	
Democrats	38	Democrats	38
Republicans	8	Republicans	9
Farmer-Labor	1	Farmer-Labor	1
Progressives	1		

The popular vote bid fair to reach 30,000,000. On an incomplete tally it was:

Democrats	15,395,945
Republican	12,144,019
Farmer-Labor (Minnesota gubernatorial)	265,688
Commonwealth (California gubernatorial)	259,018
Progressive (Wisconsin gubernatorial)	364,813
Total	28,429,463

California Regarded in Step With New Deal by Merriam's New Tie With Progressivism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 8—California is not out of step with the nation. Victory for the Republican candidate in its gubernatorial contest, when all the country was swinging further toward Democracy, is the result of a peculiar local situation which gives a different form to this State's support of the New Deal.

This is a broad, composite analysis of Tuesday's election in the State, compiled of statements issued by numerous leaders of political thought.

Acting Gov. Frank F. Merriam triumphed at the polls after espousing distinctly progressive doctrines. He indorsed and praised the New Deal.

Merriam States Stand

His adversary, Upton Sinclair, life-long Socialist, running under an "EPIC" banner on the Democratic ticket, lost the contest after failing to win Administration support.

Mr. Merriam recognizes the progressivism of his backing. His post-election statement recites, in part:

"My election was assured by non-partisan support in which Republicans and Democrats energetically joined. The people of California are progressive, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, or without party affiliation, and my election was made possible by the wholehearted and loyal support of progressives of all shades of political opinion."

Is a Late Progressive

Mr. Merriam has not been noted as a progressive in his long political career. It is largely conceded that his conversion to progressivism occurred after Mr. Sinclair made an alarming show of strength throughout the State with his left-wing "EPIC" plan. As the campaign wore on, and the radicalism of the Sinclair platform was bitterly attacked, the Democratic candidate shed many of his more extreme plans, while the Republican contestant became more liberal.

Today, California is in a large degree united in its determination that its administration shall be vigorous and forward-looking. And there is confidence that it can be. Mr. Merriam has only to carry out his campaign pledges to satisfy the great majority. Even Mr. Sinclair believes the next four years may be constructive.

Wishes Liberals Well

"It may not be necessary to start a recall," he said when the returns came in. "With the sword of a recall hanging over him, Governor Merriam may make it unnecessary. I want to wish the liberals luck in trying to make a progressive out of him."

And Mr. Sinclair promises to do his part by keeping his "EPIC" organization an active force in California politics. The strong "EPIC" vote, interpreted as a protest against privilege and reactionary tendencies, and the large portion of the Merriam vote which clearly was cast more through fear of "EPIC" than through approval of the past Merriam record, promises to remain a strong urge to progressivism at Sacramento.

The intense heat of the swash-buckling campaign quickly dissipated as the ballots were counted, and California business promised to recover fully from the panic which marked it only a few weeks ago, but which had markedly subsided even before election.

Mrs. Langer Fails In Vindication Vote

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 8 (AP)—North Dakota's governorship was listed in the Democratic column last night for the second time in the State's history.

Thomas H. Moodie, who stood for the New Deal, was elected by a comfortable majority on the face of unofficial returns from nearly two-thirds of the State's 2242 precincts, and his victory was seen by political observers as the smashing of deposed Gov. William A. Langer's political organization, which stood out as the prime issue of the campaign.

Mr. Moodie, Williston publisher and veteran newspaperman, defeated Mrs. William Langer, wife of the deposed governor and first woman to seek governorship in the State. She replaced her husband as Republican candidate after he was convicted in federal court of conspiracy to solicit political contributions from federal relief workers, was removed and withdrew as a candidate.

Waitress Beauty Named

Miss Agnes Manthey, of Milwaukee, was selected Wisconsin's most beautiful waitress at a beauty contest of waitresses.

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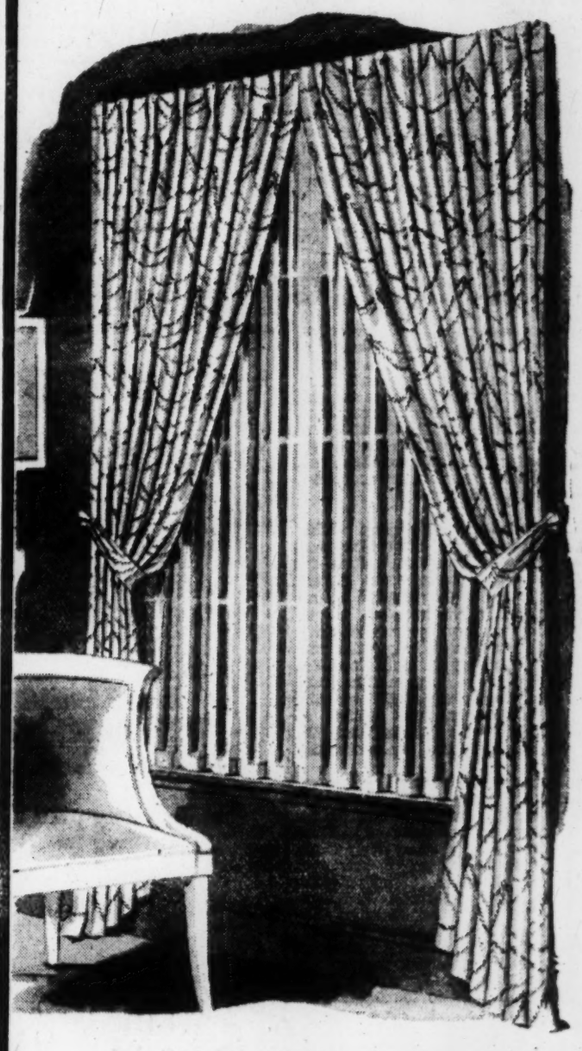

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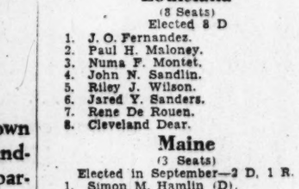

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President Tackles Recovery Program Under New Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

party, and believe it would attract strength from the southern and industrialist wings of the Democratic Party.

On the other hand, there are those who, like Representative Fish, wish to liberalize the party, and they include half the numerical strength and much more than half of the ability now left to the Republican Party in the Senate.

Such leaders as Senators Borah, Johnson, Nye and Norris, not to mention the third-party leaders like Senators La Follette and Cutting, seem to have the power in Congress to swing the party farther toward the Left, although it is not clear that these leaders themselves agree entirely on party policy.

Left or Right?

Thus it must be recorded that on the day after the elections the Republican Party—or its heirs—still have their greatest hurdle to cross: the decision whether to turn Left or Right. The arguments are tempting in both directions, even if the mandate of this election was so definitely toward the Left.

Still other G. O. P. leaders put on a brave face and declare their satisfaction that President Roosevelt "has been given so much rope." They feel that with the enormous responsibility now resting upon him, the ultimate breakdown will be all the more serious. The farther the pendulum goes to the Left, say they, the farther it will swing back to the Right.

And of equal interest is the nature of opposition which is bound to grow up within the President's own party. Too large a majority inevitably produces groups of opposition behind the handsome façade of unanimity.

Sanctuary in the South

Whether the President's opposition will be to Left or Right of him is the question here. It may be the Southern conservative branch of the party, already vocal in its expressions of discontent.

But if the President fears the radical onrush of the "wild men" elected to Congress, he may himself turn to the Southern group as a sheet-anchor.

Out of the Republican debacle stands one man, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. Needless to say, his presidential availability has been enormously increased. He is almost the only Republican piece of timber left standing in the presidential grove.

And he has had progressive leanings, in this campaign refused to conduct a frontal attack upon the New Deal. Michigan, where Jackson has twice seen crucial meetings of the party, becomes now the native hearth of Republicanism.

Detroit a Glowing Omen

It is not too far-fetched to point out that Michigan—particularly Detroit, which slipped lowest in the depression, has made most relative progress upward, with the surprisingly good figures of the automobile industry this year.

To Republicans this is a signal that as President Roosevelt—or other factors—are successful in bringing recovery he is reducing his own possibilities of reëlection. This has been true in past political experience, whether it will be true again is not so clear.

But either way—through reaction or recovery—the Republicans see their only glimmers of hope.

Middle-ground political leaders are looking in a different direction. They want to see "significant politics" in the United States, through parties whose names and platforms accurately portray what their members think.

They want, in short, a conservative party, and a liberal party, and they anticipate possibly a labor or a radical party further still to the Left.

Leaders Split in Views

They think that Old Guard Republicanism furnishes the best nucleus for the conservative party—wedded to the national conservative groups of the South. They think that President Roosevelt and his reforming liberals offer the best basis for the middle ground party.

And they apprehend that the radical party will take care of itself, in view of the large number of panaceas and plans which are now widely circulating.

If logical political alignments come out of the landslide of 1934, it is contended that the achievement will be not the least of those to be set down in the history books to President Roosevelt's credit.

'Did I Overlook Anything?'

By a Staff Artist

preme Court, John Devancy, is an Olson appointee.

But the Legislature, the one branch of the government he cannot do without, was denied Governor Olson.

Brazilian Approved for Prize

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 8 (By U. P.)—With only two opposing votes, the Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved a resolution recommending Afrania de Mello Franco, of Brazil, for the 1935 Nobel Peace prize. Foreign Minister Miguel Cruchaga attended the session and eulogized the Brazilian for his work as peacemaker in South America.

La Follettes Win Major Posts For Progressives in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8—Wisconsin's new Progressive Party, with its Left Wing program of planned economy, captured two major offices in the November election, but failed, in its first conclusive test, to attain the sweeping indorsement it sought.

United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette won decisively in his campaign for reëlection at the head of the new party ticket, and his brother, Philip F. LaFollette, was a conceded victor in the gubernatorial election, though returns virtually complete gave him a margin of barely more than 10,000 over his Democratic opponent, Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman. The Governor-elect, however, faced the prospect of an administration with a cabinet made up largely of Democratic incumbents.

The new party, nurtured for more than 30 years as a unit of the long dominant Republican family until it broke away to set up its own household, aspired to a clean sweep of the State's constitutional offices. It hoped thus to impress liberal elements throughout the United States with its title as the nucleus of a new national political movement.

Assembly Majority Claimed

It claimed a working majority in the State Assembly for its Governor-elect, and seven out of Wisconsin's congressional seats, but captured only one of the four "cabinet" offices.

Mr. Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State through three administrations, won reëlection as a Progressive, but late returns indicated that the Democratic Party, returned to power in 1932 after nearly 40 years, had retained the offices of Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and State Treasurer in close battles.

Republican candidates in nearly all instances ran third and results indicated that the party as yet has regained little of the strength it lost in the disastrous 1932 campaign.

The new Progressive Party expressing in its platform an ambition to mold discontented elements into a new national alignment against "reaction," proposed a radical economic program involving redistribution of wealth through income and inheritance taxes, a centralized government-controlled banking system, public ownership of factories and utilities producing life necessities and a public works program designed to restore mass purchasing power.

La Follette's Victory

Circumstances combined to lessen the significance of Senator La Follette's victory as a test of the new party's strength. Tacit indorsement by President Roosevelt was claimed on La Follette's behalf and while Democratic speakers throughout the campaign protested that their candidate, John M. Callahan of Milwaukee, was in harmony with the New Deal, he was handicapped by his history as a leader of the Democratic faction in the State supporting Gov. Alfred Smith for the presidential nomination.

Opposition to Mr. La Follette was split, with the Republican nominee, John B. Chapple of Ashland, running a close second to Mr. Callahan. Late returns indicated that the La Follette total vote would approach 500,000, nearly double the combined totals of his chief opponents.

The new party's gubernatorial ticket, mustered only a bare plurality, although Howard Greene, Genesee depot farmer, was distanced as the Republican nominee, he polled close to 200,000 votes while Mr. Schmedeman and Mr. La Follette both exceeded 300,000.

Europeans in Fiji Islands

The European population of Suva, capital and chief port of the Fiji Islands, numbers about 1800.

Minnesota Votes Against Radical Change in Theory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 8—Dreams of a coöperative commonwealth in Minnesota seemed doomed today by an electorate which, although it retained its Farmer-Labor Governor, Floyd B. Olson, provided a Conservative Legislature.

State control of mines and public utilities and coöperative control of manufacturing plants as advocated in the Farmer-Labor platform will not be possible for the time being, close political observers surmised as late votes from rural districts indicated that the heretofore Farmer-Labor House of Representatives would be controlled in the next session by a preponderance of conservatives.

Needing only 34 members to prevent passage of Governor Olson's program, the conservative content of the Lower House was indicated at 45. The Senate which in the last session was thoroughly conservative and blocked much of the Olson administration's program, will be even more conservative.

The five Farmer-Labor Congressmen apparently had been returned. The Chief Justice of the State Su-

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Purchase of Saar Mines Vital To Consideration of Transfer Back to Germany by Plebiscite

Reich Representative Tells Monitor Correspondent That France Has Depreciated Value of Coal Industry, Knowing It Must Lose Control

The Saar Revisited—V

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN — To Dr. Walther Cartellieri, the Director of the Saar Economic Archives, I addressed myself to ascertain what is likely to be the economic future of the Saar.

I found him, a tall, blue-eyed, fair-haired, soft-spoken German, in the Chamber of Commerce, by which flows the River Saar. He courteously produced the latest figures, some of them still unpublished, for my inspection. His contention, in a word, is that the retransference of the Saar to the German Customs Union, and out of the French Cutoms Union, would not be injurious to the district.

Yet the operation must be a delicate one, he admits. All kinds of problems necessarily arise. You cannot partly cut off a territory from one country for a number of years and then partly cut it off from another country, without provoking difficulties. Economic growth is organic, and is not to be decided on purely political grounds.

Coal and Iron

"Before the war," he said, "83 per cent of the coal and 71 per cent of the iron trade was German. Now we see by these tables, which have just been prepared, that France takes 19 per cent of the heavy industry, the Saar absorbs 7 per cent, Germany imports 50 per cent, and 24 per cent goes to other countries. So that in the exceptional conditions of today, with the Saar frontiers open on the French side, it is still on Germany that the district depends."

There are perhaps a number of minor industries which have been developed under what he called the "French régime" which would suffer, but on the whole the interest of the Saar, apart from other considerations, is to return to Germany.

"There is a French deputy (here he mentioned a name) who talks of separating the Saar from France, when the Saar is once more in the German Reich, by an iron curtain. If they let down such an iron curtain it will be France which will be hurt the most. For the Saar buys about 8 francs of goods in France for every 3 or 4 francs which it sells to France."

As for Germany's capacity to absorb Saar coal, which might enter into competition with the coal of the Ruhr and other regions, Dr. Cartellieri has a simple device which should be applied at any rate in the transition stage.

"Any initial difficulty could be overcome by decreeing that, say, 3 per cent of Germany's requirements should be purchased in the Saar."

It should be remembered that an artificial situation has been created in that not only is the Saar territory arbitrarily defined, but Alsace-Lorraine, which in some sense were complementary, belonged to Germany before the Versailles Treaty restored that district to France.

The economic importance of the Saar, in spite of its relatively small extent, may be gauged by the fact that it occupies the second place in the steel trade of Germany and the third in Germany's coal production. It is, however, less favored than the Ruhr, in that it has to send its heavy goods by train, while the Ruhr can send them by the Rhine. Moreover, Saar coal is not naturally as good for coking, and coke had to be imported from the Ruhr. Now, however, better coking plant and newer methods have been adopted.

Prefer German Goods

In 1925—for a transition period was permitted—the Saar was economically separated from the Reich. The regulations were soon modified, for they proved to be impracticable. They were ruinous to the Saar. Germany now admits certain industrial products duty free. But only minor concessions have been made in respect of German importations into the Saar. It is remarkable, therefore, that the Saarländers prefer to purchase German goods, even though they cost more than French. This is, of course, often a question of habit and taste.

The coal mines (with few exceptions) have been worked for many years by the state. By the Versailles Treaty they were handed over to the French. It is complained that the French have exploited the most valuable seams, and have neglected to keep the mines generally in good order. The charge is denied, but the temptation would have been great to make the most of the mines during the 15 years for which they were accorded, if it was thought that French ownership would then cease.

"The case," I was told, "is similar to that of a farmer who has a lease. He would have no interest to spend money for the future proprietor when his lease is running out."

But now is Germany to recover these mines? It should be remembered that under the Versailles Treaty the mines must be bought back by Germany within a year, if the plebiscite goes in its favor. Otherwise the French—as was made clear at Geneva—will stick to them. Thus there would be the impossible and possibly tragic situation, of the Germans owning the soil and the French the subsoil. How are the Germans to pay?

Alleged Depreciation

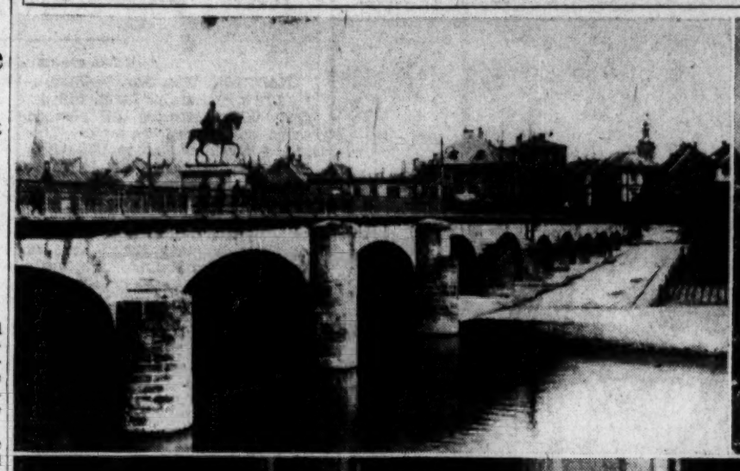
The value of the mines has been put at 300,000,000 gold marks. But this value has depreciated, argue the Germans, partly owing to bad working, and partly owing to the economic crisis. In any case, it must be determined anew by a German, a French, and a neutral expert.

Were "reparations" not wiped off the slate at Lausanne? And have not the French obtained more than they had a real right to obtain from the Saar coal mines? These questions are being asked and the Germans are inclined to argue that they owe nothing for the mines. But the French, fortified by the Treaty, are pressing their legal claim.

Here is the crucial problem of the Saar. It can only be solved, it would seem, in direct negotiations between France and Germany. There are, of course, all kinds of bargains which can be made of a commercial character, and it seems to an unprejudiced observer that it would be a pity if the two nations do not accord each other mutual advantages. They can injure each other—but would it not be better to help each other?

In the long run, for the peace of Europe—whatever is the outcome of the plebiscite—there is an absolute need of a Franco-German coal and iron understanding, as well as of a wider political understanding. Why not in all sincerity envisage the possibilities quickly and engage in friendly negotiations now? There must be economic compromise or there will be risk of political strife.

Where the Ballots Will Fall Thickest Jan. 13



Upper: Wide World. Lower: © International

The Saar and Its Governors

The Two Views Are of Saarbrücken, the Upper Left of a Bridge in the Principal City of the Disputed Saar Territory, and the Upper Right a View of Its Roofs and Spires. Below Is the Saar Governing Commission Seated as Follows (Left to Right)—M. Kossmann of the Saar; Geoffrey G. Knox (President) of Great Britain; Jean Morize of France; D. Ehrnrooth of Finland, and M. Zoricic of Yugoslavia.

Flandin Asked to Head New Paris Government

(Continued from Page 1)

riot for breaking the truce, he nevertheless refuses to form a minority government or to ask for dissolution of the Chamber and new elections, "because of his faithful attachment to the parliamentary regime and democratic institutions."

Extraordinary police precautions have been taken to forestall the outbreak of public indignation tonight. The Monitor is informed that war veterans plan an imposing demonstration tomorrow. The press, however, continues to exhort the populace to remain calm, holding up the specter of external trouble in the event of internal disorder, and it appears probable this plea will be heeded.

Doumergue Declines To Remain Premier, Blaming Radicals

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—The resignation of Premier Gaston Doumergue was forced by his own unwillingness to continue head of a minority government and the refusal of Edouard Herriot, minister without portfolio and leader of the Radical Socialists, and five other ministers, affiliated with him to coöperate. He immediately issued a brief appeal to the people in an effort to preserve the peace of the country.

One of M. Doumergue's special points was to the effect that were he to continue at the head of the Government this action might be taken as excuse for establishment of a dictatorship. In this connection he said:

M. Doumergue refused to continue with a minority cabinet.

"I fear its formation would furnish the means for those whose policy tends to ruin the country to try to bring changes of the patriot and republican policy which I never have ceased to practice and thus to serve their own policy."

Speaking of the Radicals' refusal to support his request for a three months' appropriation to facilitate constitutional revisions, M. Doumergue said:

"I had to conclude from this declaration that the possibility of the duration of the truce ministry over which I presided for nine months existed no longer. This conclusion was confirmed by the declaration of a group of the Radical Socialist party, followed by the resignation of the ministers belonging to this party."

M. Doumergue also assails the Radical Socialists, of whose party he was once a member, as responsible for "the February riots and the death of unarmed war veterans."

He stated that the cabinet's overthrow in Parliament had been prepared for Nov. 15 and charged the Radical party with unwillingness to face "the soverign people" in elections.

"The men responsible for the policy which led to the February riots and the deaths of the war veterans who paraded without arms in the Place de la Concorde," declared M. Doumergue, "did not wish at any price to answer before the sovereign people before a long time had rolled past.

"For that reason, they obliged a certain number of members of the Cabinet, whose collaboration always had been loyal, to give me their resignations."

British Labor Asks International Curb On Traffic in Arms

International Control Is Urged in Armistice Day Manifesto

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7—Suppression of the manufacture and sale of armaments by private enterprise and international control of manufacture and traffic in arms are "the first step in the organization of peace which may be taken now," according to an Armistice Day manifesto issued here today by The National Joint Council of Labor representing the whole organized British labor movement.

"We agree with President Roosevelt," the manifesto declares "that the uncontrolled activities of manufacturers and merchants of engines of destruction must be met by concerted action of the people of all nations."

The parliamentary Labor Party is to move the resolution in the Commons, asking the House to indorse the view expressed in the League of Nations' Covenant that "The manufacture of war munitions by private enterprise is open to grave objections."

The resolutions call on Britain to set the example by prohibiting forthwith all private manufacture and trade in armaments by British nationals and to provide for state production of arms considered necessary. The Liberal Party is to demand the setting up of a commission of inquiry similar to the United States Senate investigation.

British Admiralty Orders Speed-Up In Authorized Tonnage

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7—The employment situation, not the seeming impasse in naval talks, is authoritatively stated to be responsible for the Admiralty decision which became known today to speed up the laying down of the new cruiser, destroyer and submarine tonnage already authorized but not yet begun.

Of recent years it has been customary not to start work on the program authorized for a year until the very end of the period or even later. Thus, one of the 1933 cruisers was not started till February, 1934; two others were not started till the end of April. This year, on the other hand, the destroyer contracts have already been placed and those for cruisers and submarines are to be announced shortly.

Pirandello Awarded Nobel Letters Prize Of $41,318 in Cash

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded today to the Italian author, Luigi Pirandello.

The prize amounts to $41,318, and the award was based on the author's general contribution to literature, there being no mention of any particular work.

Signor Pirandello, dramatist and novelist, was born on a country estate in Sicily, but went to Rome at the age of 19. Later he went to Germany and was educated at the University of Bonn. He taught in a girls' high school in Rome until 1923, but many years before began his literary work.

In 1920 he spoke of life as "a very sad piece of buffoonery." Signor Pirandello's despairing outlook was reflected in many of his best plays. In the United States he is best known for his "Six Characters in Search of an Author," which played in New York in 1922; "Florian's Wife," which played the following year, and "Enrico IV," and "Right You Are If You Think You Are."

In 1894 he published his first novel, "L'Esclusa," in which bitter realism found expression. He at first was criticized for arbitrarily deforming life and not seeing it as it really is. The Roman critics then discovered the real meaning of his ideology and the human sense of his plays. Most of them are built around the lower middle class, and have been translated into many languages.

In 1925 Signor Pirandello established an Art Theater of his own in Rome, where Italian and foreign plays were performed. Last year's prize was awarded to the Russian author Ivan Alexeyevich Bunin, poet and novelist.

Fliers Study Navigation

Sixteen army aviators, picked from various air corps stations throughout the nation, are taking a course in blind flying and navigation at Rockwell Field, San Diego.

Diamond Jubilee Celebrated By Winnipeg, Once a Fur Post

Manitoba Capital Grew From 300 to 218,785 as Transcontinental Railroads Made It Crossroads of Expanding West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 8—Almost 61 years old, Winnipeg is celebrating its diamond jubilee. On Nov. 8, 1873, the little business and residential community which had grown up at the site of the old Hudson's Bay trading post of Fort Garry was granted incorporation under the name of Winnipeg.

In 1870 Winnipeg had already been named capital of the newly organized Province of Manitoba. At that date the population was estimated at about 300. According to the latest Canadian census of 1931, Winnipeg now has a population of 218,785, not including the adjacent city of St. Boniface and surrounding suburbs outside the boundaries of the city proper.

Winnipeg's founders were fur traders who selected the site of the city because of its strategic position for a trading post at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Later when the Canadian Pacific Railway was built, it crossed the Red River at Winnipeg, and the city's future as a trading center, serving the vast country stretching for nearly a thousand miles to the Rocky Mountains, was assured. Today, the Canadian National Railway also crosses at Winnipeg, making the city one of the most important railway centers on the continent.

Winnipeg is about 50 miles north of the international boundary. Although considered a northern city, actually it is in a latitude south of the southernmost tip of the British Isles, far south of Berlin, and not much north of Paris. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural country, while it is a gateway to the mining region of northern Manitoba.

Winnipeg claims it offers the cheapest electricity in America, and has been a pioneer in the development of municipally owned central heating plants.

Road Casualties Averaged

The British Ministry of Transportation reports that 631 road fatalities occurred in the London metropolitan district in the six months ending June 30, or a daily average of 3.4.

Schacht Order Bans American Automobiles

Only Two of a Kind Will Be Allowed Through Third Country

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (AP)—Automobiles manufactured in the United States were declared taboo for Germany today by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Finance, ordering that in the future only two automobiles of each American company would be permitted to enter Germany each year through clearing arrangements with third countries.

One American firm employing 150 Germans immediately gave them a notice of dismissal effective Dec. 1 as a result of the new order. Another such firm dispatched its German representative to Geneva where the directors of his company are meeting to urge the dismissal of 18,000 employees working for 1600 dealers. A third American firm is considering similar action.

Barter Plans Fail

Every effort has been made by United States firms to arrive at barter arrangements with Dr. Schacht and his ministry to forestall a possible argument that Germany has no foreign exchange with which to buy American automobiles.

One American firm offered a 2-to-1 barter arrangement by which it agreed to export from Germany enough chassis to make up twice the value of the cars imported although the chassis is estimated at only 20 per cent of the value of an automobile. The firm was coldly told that Germany would consider only 10-to-1 barter arrangements or "at the best, 5 to 1."

Serious Complication

Another serious feature of the automobile situation is a report reaching American manufacturers that Dr. Schacht is about to issue a ruling that only such parts may be imported as by testimony of German experts cannot be manufactured in Germany. American automobile interests said they feel the experts naturally would rule that every replacement part can somehow be manufactured here but that the expense would be high and the quality probably would be inferior.

As one of the three principal American firms affected has 40,000 cars running in Germany, another 20,000, and the third 14,000, these firms fear grave danger to their reputation if expensive and inferior parts must be bought by the owners of these automobiles.

They even envisage the possibility that Germany, through her clearing arrangements with the third states, may dump cheap and inferior replacement parts on the world market to the detriment of the reputation of the American firms.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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United States

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick Junior High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Florida

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, Market Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Columbus: Church Edifice, Blandford Avenue and Wynnton Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 18.
Thomasville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Maine

Camden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Massachusetts

Cambridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 195 Federal Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
North Adams: Universalist Church, Summer Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

New Jersey

Camden: Walt Whitman Hotel, Broadway and Cooper Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.
Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Theater, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 18.
Passaic: Memorial School, Madison Street and Gregory Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 19.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 22.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

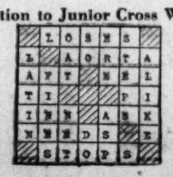
North Carolina

Durham: Court House, Main and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Pennsylvania

Reading: Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 3 p. m., Nov. 18.
Scranton: Church Auditorium, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Solution to Junior Cross Word



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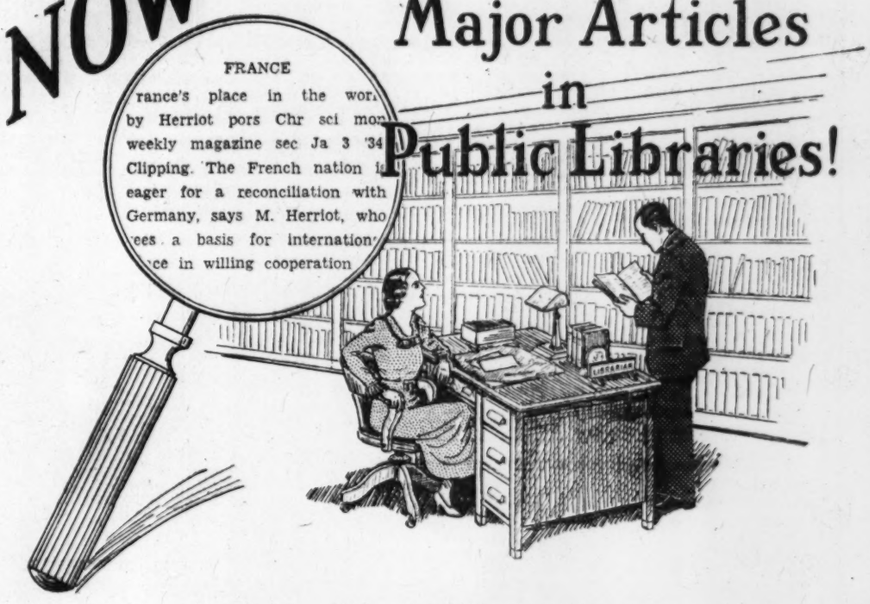

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World Nations Are Warned That by Coöperating They Can Bring Universal Peace

Academy of Political Science Hears Theory That Neutrality Can Prevent War—Some Obligation Declared Needed to Force All to Act Alike

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The major nations of the world must stand together unequivocally for a general policy of arms limitation, governments must see that profits from private manufacture of armaments and financial gain of neutrals through trading with belligerent countries be strictly curbed, and public opinion must be awakened to recognize that a policy of sustained neutrality is not a panacea for war speakers at the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science declared here yesterday.

Frederic R. Coudert, internationally known lawyer, who returned from Europe Tuesday, challenged what he termed an exploded theory—the belief that a policy of neutrality will keep a nation out of war.

Coöperation between nations who have common interests, such as the United States and England, will be the surest method of discouraging enemies of world peace, Mr. Coudert asserted.

"Some form of international cooperation must be reached," he said, which includes recognition of obligations by all parties if we are to move toward an enduring peace."

The important parts which neutral nations play during a major war were discussed from various points of view by Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University; Dr. Ralph H. Stimson formerly assistant professor of political science of the University of Vermont, and Charles Warren, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

Dr. Hyde declared that the position of a neutral might play an important part in determining the outcome of a war.

"The principles responsible for the law of neutrality," he said, "point to the vast power possessed by states that call themselves neutral, through coöperation in time of peace for nonparticipation in time of war, to localize and restrict belligerent activities by states that embark thereon."

Must Make Fresh Appeal

"This international coöperation for nonparticipation is the means by which the law of neutrality may still be expected to make a fresh and vital appeal to civilization. Whether it does so will depend up the stand taken by the United States."

Mr. Warren recommended that some arrangement for "real neutrality" be worked out among the nations to take the place of "technical neutrality such as prevailed in the World War."

Such a plan might provide that a belligerent would requisition cargoes destined for its enemy which it suspected of containing contraband, instead of confiscating them, and would pay the owner for losses on such shipments, he held.

A method that might discourage belligerents from declaring long lists of commodities to be contraband would be to establish a quota system, preventing such articles from being shipped out of the United States to a warring nation in larger quantities than the nation consumed during peace, he said.

Establishment of an economic system which eliminates industrial depressions and the setting up of a federal world state that would outlaw war and neutrality, simplify the problem of sanctions and make armament limitation a practical possibility are necessary steps in achieving a permanent peace, Dr. Stimson asserted.

Statistics for the World War show that the profits to manufacturing interests in the United States during American neutrality were even greater than their enormous gains from the participation of this country in the conflict, he said.

Neutrality in a major war is the most profitable situation for armament interests in the neutral states, making it to their advantage to fight the outlawing of war and to play up diplomatic tension which neutrality occasions, he added.

"Proposals for regulating the private manufacture and trade in armaments should," he said, "include publicity regarding stock ownership and other interests in armament concerns, and prohibition of persons financially interested in the manufacture of armaments from connections with newspapers, magazines, motion pictures, radio and other publicity channels and from holding public office, especially in the appropriating and spending bodies and in the military forces."

Mr. Allen W. Dulles, delegate to the international arms conference in 1925 and legal adviser to the American delegation at the naval conference in 1927, foreshadowed the dangers of unrestricted naval buildings should the treaties now in force be terminated.

"If Japan persists until the end of 1935 in the refusal to agree to a renewal of the treaties," he said, "then the United States and Great Britain should continue thereafter as though the treaties were still in effect unless and until Japan forces them to abandon this position by her own naval construction."

Need Told to Change Ideals Into Reality

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 8 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor and an alumna of Mount Holyoke College, spoke today at the ninety-seventh anniversary of the founding of the college, taking as her subject "Social Security in the Twentieth Century."

"If we are to live and preserve our democracy," she said, "we must recognize that we have no exploitable groups in American life. We must carry on with a population fairly well educated and informed, which has in general the same aspirations.

"Before the American people is a challenge of changing the ideals of brotherhood into reality. It is not only talking but also acting. This ideal is in the minds of most people, but in the changing of ideals to reality the country decided to work for woman's education." Never before, said Miss Perkins, "has there been a time of greater opportunity for young people with social vision, for in the realization of true brotherhood all must play a part.

Christian Science Lecture by Bicknell Young, C. S. B.

Bicknell Young, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Not a Mere Name, but Absolute Science" this noon in the Colonial Theater, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, gladly welcomes you to this lecture on Christian Science.

James said: "Faith without works is dead;" conversely then, faith that has works is alive. It is the healing works that Christian Science emphasizes, and these works take place wholly in the realm of understanding—the mental realm. There the right idea is conceived, which afterwards brings forth, becomes productive; for there is nothing so productive as ideas. We may think that our need is money, or an improved environment or something else, but it is not! We only need in every instance a right idea and that in turn will bring us the supply or the better environment. Mary Baker Eddy has written, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies" (Miscellaneous Writings, 307:1)

Christian Science teaches the mental and spiritual nature of all cause and effect, and it is the purpose of these lectures to make clear these facts to you. We are blessed in having with us today one whose demonstrated understanding makes him ably fitted to explain this saving practical truth. He has chosen as his subject "Christian Science: Not a Mere Name, but Absolute Science;" and it now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Bicknell Young, of Chicago, Illinois, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There are times in the experience of many human beings when human endeavors have proved futile, when even honest effort seems to have failed, when desires or ambitions have been thwarted and the human will has been found to beat its wings in vain against the wall of repeated failure, when perhaps the loss of health, a precious possession, adds hopelessness to a picture of existence that holds within itself no assurance of deliverance, then the human heart may well cry out in the words of the Bible, "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?"

Because trials such as those enumerated, and others equally discouraging have been the lot of many of us, we can speak from experience when we aver that Christian Science properly understood and practiced offers step by step the redress of all our grievances, the restoration of health, should it have been lost, or the retention of it, should it already be our possession, all in a practical and yet divinely scientific way.

Known by Their Fruits

Jesus said "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the fruits are so rich, varied, and abundant as to leave no possible question concerning the divine Principle and the human availableness of this Science.

The title "Christian Science" is self-explanatory to a large extent. Linked together by the Discoverer of this Science, the two words announce the demonstrable nature of spiritual Truth, and at the same time require according to their individual meaning accurate knowledge instead of the mere belief and blind faith that have generally been associated with Christianity.

Understanding is requisite, and it need hardly be said that it is obtainable only by seeking it where it is to be found.

The basic proposition of Christian Science is God is Mind, Spirit, Love, divine Principle, the source, substance, and actual being of man and the universe. In explanation of this it is well to point out that the fundamental signification of the word God is universally admitted to be self-existent eternality. Without such signification the word God would have no meaning. With that signification unanswerable logic establishes the fact that God, the first great Cause of all true effects, is perfect, and that consequently the real man and the real universe being the outcome of Deity, partake necessarily of the same perfection and have the same eternality.

In accordance with this unanswerable conclusion, it may be seen that no destructive element could ever exist in or emanate from the Eternal. Consequently a correlative proposition of Christian Science is the unreality of evil. This proposition has aroused much comment and not a little opposition, but its practical value is unquestionable, for it touches our everyday existence, and to the extent that it is understood and scientifically demonstrated overcomes our troubles and heals our diseases. A proposition of Science, however, cannot be understood without at first being duly considered. The proposition of the unreality of evil is admitted to be religiously and scientifically revolutionary. It is not lightly made.

Rest Upon Spiritual Truth

These basic propositions of spiritual Science are those of Spirit. They rest upon spiritual Truth. Christian Science must, therefore, of necessity provide for that true spiritual culture which, though contrary to the testimony of the senses, has proved exceptionally sanative and redemptive.

This Science though strictly metaphysical, as it must be in order to be the Science of Mind, has none of the aspects of emotion or mental excitement. It is characterized by divine logic expressing Spirit, the omnipresence of the divine Mind, and is humanly demonstrated to be practical and wise above anything that is ordinarily associated with the word Science.

While no comparisons can exist between infinite Science and the human concept of science or art, yet by way of illustration it may be said that when Mary Baker Eddy perceived that God, the first great Cause of all true phenomena, is Mind, Love, divine Principle, and that perfection must be the only real law, the event was no more mysterious to her than was to Beethoven the coming of the Eroica symphony. We recognize the naturalness of the latter by associating it with musical genius, but is there no such thing as spiritual genius? From the standpoint of pure reason the divinely natural state of intelligence and true intellectuality is spontaneity unhampered by the limitations of process or method; yet in order that this Science should become humanly available a method was essential.

Therefore it need hardly be said that this Science is apprehensible and demonstrable by means of facts. They constitute the equipment of Christian Science practitioners. No practitioner could possibly demonstrate anything which is not already true. Health, therefore in common with other blessings, can only be gained and maintained because it exists divinely. In its primal signification it means spiritual wholeness. Demonstrated in behalf of the human being it brings to pass the normality of the so-called human mind and body, and so gained must be retained by ever-increasing spirituality of thought and endeavor.

Cognizance of Dangers

Thoughts which sincerely declare God aright rest in the supremacy of that rightness. They enable us to take intelligent cognizance of whatever dangers or difficulties may confront us, and they give us courage and wisdom and divine power with which to face the uncertainties and trials of human existence. This existence except for the occasional gleams of spiritual light to be observed in its history is a state of self-deception.

Mankind failing to exercise intelligence intelligently is imposed upon by mere human opinions claiming all the authority and power of Truth. Consequently not having known enough to know God aright, the human race accepts its experiences as if they were the realities of true being. It believes disease, lack, and death, and thinks and talks disease, lack, and death, and therefore experiences disease, lack, and death. Much of its education is to the effect that these afflictions are real even if they are not right. Thus every materialistic system of healing disease is a kind of disease in itself because it is predicated upon the reality of evil. The propositions of Christian Science, on the contrary, are that only health and life and the abundance of good are eternal and real, and that they are ever-present and available through the demonstrable understanding of Truth.

Now let it be repeated, all this does not appear upon the surface. It cannot appear there, for everything that is actually meant or implied by the word Science takes place in the realm of intelligence, which is not a visible realm. All real Science is Mind Science, an irrefutable fact even though as yet it be not universally recognized.

The way in which the healing takes place is mental, or to speak more accurately, spiritual. It is well known that the practice of this Science is not associated with material remedies or material systems of any kind. It is also well to state that Christian Science has nothing in common with thought transference, or telepathy, or mental suggestion, or hypnotism, and in no respect resembles any other method usually called mental. It is Christian, with none of the aspects whatsoever of paganism or magic. Every thought that accurately explains Christian Science, every thought that makes it correctly apprehensible, every thought that is employed in the true practice of this Science is of divine origin. The whole trend of this Science is to glorify God, good, and to enable mankind to lay hold upon the divine power and utilize it to meet the human need.

Denial of Material Testimony

Thus instead of gauging our thought by the merely material appearance of things, and instead of accepting the testimony of the senses as real or final, we are able to perceive in the realm of pure spirituality the redemptive and healing facts. To gain these facts requires enlightenment. In the Christian Science textbook the author writes on page 295, "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the window-pane," and the unmistakable intention of the illustration is to the effect that the less window-pane and the more light, the better for all concerned.

The theories and educational systems which teach that Mind is dependent upon matter and is evolved by matter are so contrary to intelligence that they are unworthy of acceptance on the part of any intelligent person. There is no such thing as intelligent matter. This is so obviously true as to be almost axiomatic. The research carried on through centuries by material scientists has never revealed any intelligence in the non-intelligent thing we call matter. It is a vain endeavor to seek it there. This wonderful possession can only be accounted for by understanding that God, the divine Mind, is really the source of it, and accordingly we must seek the source of all real intelligence through spiritual culture.

In the exact proportion that this is done we shall find that this supreme gift can be exercised according to its original nature in behalf of ourselves and others. In this connection we should experience the joy of unbounded gratitude.

Misled by materialism we invest material things and material gain with values wholly spurious and utterly misleading. Already we have in our possession that which outweighs them all. There is not a person here or elsewhere who would exchange his intelligence for the wealth of the world, supposing that it were possible to do so. We need to remember this, for we are inclined to seek something outside of the realm of consciousness, the realm of intelligence, but Jesus said that this realm is the realm of the kingdom of heaven.

Mixture of Opposites

The world of sense, the world of materialism, mixes health and disease, good and evil, life and death, all up together and calls them equally real. Only in Christian Science does one learn to distinguish the real from the unreal and to maintain the distinction and make it practical. If we are not educated out of the mere appearance of things and still hold to the belief that it is normal to exercise intelligence in a material way exclusively and that sin, disease, and lack, and sorrow, and death, are real, then thought having no association with the divine Mind cannot function divinely in our behalf, and thought thus perverted works against us. In this mistaken way the human race with rare exceptions has always used its greatest gift against its own welfare.

Fear is a fundamental error. Therefore in the endeavor to overcome fear one needs to gain the realization that there is no other Mind than God. When fear is destroyed disease disappears.

The Bible says that God gave man dominion, which means the extinction of fear. This dominion is not desire nor ambition. It is rather the peace that passeth all human understanding or belief. It is not habitually claimed nor exercised, but it might be both in this or any hour because it springs from the right idea of God.

Certainty of Response

In the light of it, a sincere appeal to God for help is worthy of the certainty of a response which can be found only by associating thought with the divine Mind, and by making thought worthy of that primal and real relationship. Praying in this way is praying aright.

Science makes the answer to prayer a necessary and inevitable characteristic of prayer, for real prayer as taught in Christian Science is the understanding and authorization of divine power. Such understanding has no element of uncertainty and cannot be restricted in its influence by the erroneous opinions of mankind.

It is not merely asking that the darkness be dispelled, it is realizing the light which dispels the darkness. It establishes health and life as divine and permanent, and conversely, rejects any evidence to the effect that they can ever be changed or have ever been changed to disease, or deterioration, or death. In the same way human needs of any kind are so dissociated from materiality as to give place to the divine law as expressed by the prophet to the widow in the words, "The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail" (I Kings 17:14).

Thus thought emanating from the real and eternal, acts according to its divine source. It lifts one above the realm where troubles seem to be and shows one that such a realm and its troubles are unnatural and unreal. The natural realm of real being is where there is no trouble. It is called heaven. When Jesus said it is within you he showed that it is a mental or spiritual state attainable anywhere at any time, and that the Science by which it may be thus attained is the only really natural science.

Spiritual Perception Commended

When Peter, in answer to the question asked by Jesus, "Whom say ye that I am?" replied, "Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God," Jesus commended his spiritual perception in the words, "Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven" (Matthew 16:16-17), showing unmistakably that the thought expressed by Peter was the inspiration of the divine Mind.

In our age an inspired disciple, seeing far more of the true nature of being than Peter was able to discern, has given to the world the Science of that impersonal power declared in the words "Thou art the Christ." This Science brings to light the perfection of divine power and the power of divine perfection. Jesus admonished his disciples to claim it in the words, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48). He knew that such a spiritual attitude was the only one that could so associate thought with omnipotence as to bring about the unfailing result of health and life.

The power to demonstrate Christian Science must therefore be had by education, and this education must be spiritual.

Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

The desirability of attaining spirituality has been advocated by the Christian world throughout the centuries, but the Science of Spirit by means of which spirituality is alone attainable, appears for the first time in this Science. It is not an invention. Mary Baker Eddy did not make it. She discovered it. I believe that it could be shown that all that is spiritually valuable in prior history tended to that event. It was the fulfillment of the promise of Jesus, "He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; Even the Spirit of truth" (John 14:16-17).

There is then a new dispensation and we are in the midst of it. It reveals a new heaven, the real one, the harmony of Mind and its manifestation. From this revelation of the new heaven and by means of this revelation, the new earth is appearing. The change thus brought about in the material concept of heaven and earth may apparently be somewhat disconcerting to material observation, but the divine Principle demonstrated in these changes proves that spiritual evolution resulting in permanent harmony is all that is taking place.

Because of the incalculable importance of this discovery and its universal value, the growing appreciation of Mrs. Eddy and her great work is far above that which is generally associated with personality. In the history of mankind persons appear to come and go, but the origin of Christian Science is eternality wherein the limitations of time and sense disappear. Its nature is prophetically proclaimed in the words of Isaiah, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth."

This Science being Mind Science, comes in the realm of thought, where it must come. It cannot be dissociated from Mrs. Eddy because she discovered and announced its Principle and rule. For that reason the discovery and the discoverer of Christian Science stand together, and all true history of the discovery must maintain that unity. The event was both divine and human. It was in no wise restricted by personality, notwithstanding that it came through Mrs. Eddy's personal experience.

God Is Mind

In divine Science God is the infinite one, and therefore incomparable. The word God signifies no possible competitor, competition, or comparison. Our affirmation God is Mind in the measure that it is realized gives the character of divinity to intelligence. This affirmation is a statement of primal, eternal truth. As often as it is made it tends to make us not only appreciative but wise, and it ever-increasingly clarifies our perception of the difference between that which is human and divine. So doing it clothes us with true appreciation of the great and good characters which have so abundantly blessed mankind.

Wisdom so demonstrated is of divine origin, even though it appears to be human in its manifestation. It leads one to understand Mary Baker Eddy through a devoted study of her works, and shows that we appreciate her most and love her best when we heed those Christian and scientific admonitions in which her writings abound. Jesus announced the way of true respect and real love when he said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments."

Naturally the way must be scientific, because in no other manner can the certainty and accuracy of Truth be proved. Science and Health defines intelligence in the words: "It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle, —Life, Truth and Love,—named God" (469:9-11). Our ability to think good thoughts instead of evil thoughts indicates unmistakably that the divine quality of intelligence thus defined in Science and Health is ours by original right. It is unquestionably the ultimate mission of thought to express divine intelligence. Education to this end is provided in Christian Science. It involves spiritual training and mental discipline, for Christian Science rests upon and operates by divine power, and its law is found immutable in overcoming evil in any and every form in the exact proportion that thought attains the understanding of that power and law.

Reliance on Principle

All this is in strict consonance with the proposition already advanced, which is that in pure Science one can demonstrate only that which already exists as an eternal fact.

Upon this proposition of reality and the law of its Principle rests the ability exercised by practitioners of this Science to overcome sin and disease for others and for themselves. It is attainable now in some degree by anyone, and in ever increasing measure progressively by everyone who sincerely and studiously seeks it.

It is set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in unmistakable terms. This book is a textbook for the reason that it teaches the actual Science of Mind healing, and shows how one may educate oneself to apprehend and exercise divine power, and thus progressively pursue the path of pure spiritual selfculture so satisfactorily and so conclusively as to rely upon divine power under all circumstances.

Textbook Is Unique

The Christian Science textbook is unique in this and in other respects. I believe, and thousands of people believe with me, that with the exception of the Bible, it is the most important book that has ever been given to the human race. It is a book for the learned because it shows that true intellect is originally divine. It is a book for the unlearned because it arouses both the desire and purpose to overcome limitation through spiritual intelligence. It is a book for the humanly wise because it lifts wisdom far above the realm of pride or ambition, and it is a book for the unwise because it establishes judgment based upon Principle.

On page 191 of the Christian Science textbook are the following words:

"As a material, theoretical life-basis is found to be a misapprehension of existence, the spiritual and divine Principle of man dawns upon human thought, and leads it to 'where the young child was,'—even to the birth of a new-old idea, to the spiritual sense of being and of what Life includes. Thus the whole earth will be transformed by Truth on its pinions of light, chasing away the darkness of error."

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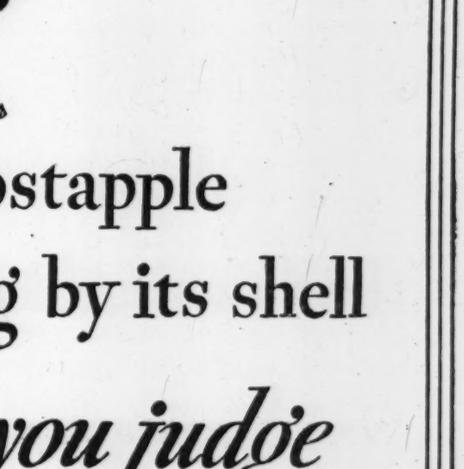
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery Lighthouse

By Jack Bechdolt

When our story opened, Tom Rodney, Billy Bevan, and Nat Poole were aboard the Montana, approaching Halibut Island, a low lighthouse reef off the coast of Alaska. This was their destination. Capt. Abner Costello, keeper of the lighthouse, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Rodney, and had spent last Christmas holidays with Tom's family. It was then that the invitation for the following summer had been given, and finally accepted. On landing, the boys were puzzled to find the island seemingly deserted although the lighthouse light was still burning and a curl of smoke came from the cottage chimney. Where was Captain Abner?

The discovery of a letter written that morning by Captain Abner only deepened the mystery. And then suddenly from outside a mysterious, croaking voice was heard crying, "Cap'n Abner Costello! Cap'n Abner! Carry on, Cap'n!"

A search revealed no sign of the owner of the voice, and so the boys returned to the cottage kitchen more mystified than ever. Tom insisted on breakfast, and then turned the thoughts of his companions to their obvious duty—to carry on as lighthouse keepers in the absence of the regular custodians.

The day was divided into three regular watches, and the boys were soon busy cleaning and polishing. That evening Tom decided to make another effort to solve the mystery of Halibut Lighthouse and set off alone toward the reef at the end of the island.

Chapter Six

WHEN Tom reached the far end of the island, he found it hard to stand in that exposed spot, harder still to see. His eyes could make out only tumbling green waves, slashed by dazzling white of spume and these faded quickly into the universal, dreary gray of the driving fog. No reef was in sight and the storm promised no abatement.

Tom turned back, disheartened. It was hard not to feel that something serious had happened to the keepers of Halibut Island light. He could think of no other reason to account for their disappearance. Memories of sturdy old Abner Costello sitting before their Christmas fire only a few months ago telling his yarns about the lighthouses seemed to add to his depression.

The forest was black as ink after the gray light on the open cliffs. Tom's electric torch seemed only to intensify the gloom. He stumbled on wearily, trying to remember the trail through underbrush and over windfalls, his only guide the steady, distance-softened note of the fog signal. He felt very much in the position of a ship at sea at that moment, alone, bewildered by dark and storm, taking heart from that calling signal.

In the forest it seemed silent as well as black. There was, of course, the steady roar of wind and the creak of bending tree tops, but that, by now, was an accustomed sound. Tom's ears, used to this turmoil, could detect small rustlings and even the drip of water somewhere. He stopped at last and concentrated all his attention on listening.

Something was following him. That rustling sound had not been wind in the trees, rather the steady progress of some living thing that was moving parallel to his own trail.

When Tom stopped, the rustling halted too. He went on again and the rustling followed him. He stopped and hailed it, his loud "Hello" somewhat shaky. "Who are you? Come out and let's have a look at you!" By the flashlight's ray he could see nothing.

He waited for an answer tensely. A long moment passed in silence and more moments. Tom was about to go on, thinking that it must be some furtive little wild animal curious about him, when a voice halted him and held him rigid.

It began with a low chuckle, a measured, "Ho, ho, ho!" and then said distinctly as it had done before outside the keeper's cottage, "Cap'n Abner Costello . . . Oh, Cap'n Abner . . ."

This was too much! For one moment of which he was long ashamed Tom Rodney felt impelled to take to his heels. He conquered that impulse, gritting his teeth, clenching his fists, determined to stand his ground and solve this mystery. "Who are you?" he shouted. "Come out and show yourself."

The flashlight's ray revealed only boughs of green and dense black shadows, but from somewhere in the shadows an answer came, "Keep the light burning, Cap'n Abner. Carry on. Keep the light . . . light . . . light . . . light . . ."

The Owner of the Voice

Tom threw back his head and his laughter echoed in the black wood, laughter of sheer relief because he had guessed that riddle at least. He spoke again and his voice was cajoling. "Come here you rascal! Come Poll. Pretty Poll!"

A parrot! Abner Costello had never mentioned a parrot on Halibut Island, but what else could it be? And that croaking tone, reiterating words in a gabble. . . . Of course it was a parrot.

He turned the light to the ground before him and coaxed. There came an answer to his patient invitation in the form of a questioning croak or two, a flutter somewhere in the shadow. "Poor Poll! Come here. Polly!"

Wings whirred and something fluttered out of the blackness into the pool of light, a bedraggled, green and red bird whose clipped wings made long flight impossible. Rain had soaked its feathers, the wind had beaten and bewildered it, but now it recognized a friend. It hopped slowly toward Tom, muttering as it came, "Captain Abner . . . Carry on, Captain Abner . . . Keep her burning . . . ."

Blinky and Billy were getting the evening meal. Bones was assisting by getting underfoot. They did not hear the cottage door open and Tom meant them not to. Their first intimation of an arrival was the sturdy croak of Tom's new friend. Tom had set the bird down, and it advanced slowly along the kitchen floor, chuckling hoarsely, "Captain Abner! Oh, Cap'n Abner!"

A frying pan clattered to the stove top. Two startled boys and a dog whirled about. Then their eyes beheld the drenched, bedraggled little green and red figure that hopped to a chair, climbed upward by beak and claw and observed hoarsely, "Keep the light burning, Cap'n Abner!"

Bones was disappearing into the farthest recess of the cottage, every curve of his yellow body expressing dismay, but the three boys joined in relieved laughter.

"Fellows," Tom said with a wave of the hand, "meet the ghost of Halibut Island."

But laughter was not for long.

Blinky said presently, a note of apology in his voice, "I know you think I'm an old cloud of gloom, but now what about the men? Evidently the bird hasn't any cage, some parrots are trained that way. It must have flown out of here when Captain Abner left so suddenly, leaving the door open behind him. And it certainly looks to me as if it had been trying to find Captain Abner ever since. Now doesn't it, Tom?"

Tom was forced to admit that it looked very much that way. I don't know what to make of it, Blinky, and that's a fact. I don't even know just what we ought to do!"

Three boys stared at each other, but it was the parrot that answered. Fed and warmed the bird had retired to the top of a clothes press. Now, roused by their voices it lifted its head from under its wing. "Keep the light burning," it muttered. "Ho, ho, ho, keep the light . . ."

A Message From the Captain

Tom rose briskly. "That bird has more sense than any of us," he declared. "It doesn't know what it's saying, of course, but it was taught by a man who does. Next to having Captain Abner here, I guess it's about the best thing that could happen to us, finding his parrot. At least we know what we ought to do!"

* * *

Outside the gale roared persistently. The sea had mounted, just as Blinky had predicted, and now solid waves leaped the barrier of the low rock ledges and hurled themselves upon the light tower. Clouds of flying spray rattled like hail against the thick glass windows of the lens house, and Tom sometimes caught his breath, convinced that even that tough plate glass would give way before the onslaught.

Billy and Blinky were long since abed and sound asleep, if they had held to their mutual agreement. The night was wearing into morning—close to 2 o'clock now, so Tom's watch said.

At first Tom had been too thrilled at his strange position of responsibility to be aware of time. True, the light needed little attention. The machinery did its task quietly and steadily, as if it had been housed safely far inland. The huge lenses revolved regularly on their foundation of quicksilver, sending forth rays that pierced the storm and fog. Below, in its shed, the fog signal maintained its moaning note. Except to inspect this machinery from time to time and make sure that all was well, Tom found little occupation, but the thought of those light rays warning possible ships offshore and the sound rays reaching the ears of puzzled mariners was enough to give the task the keenest sort of interest.

In time that interest lessened. The monotony of the watching oppressed him. The droning echoes of the wind were a constant, sleepy note; even the vibrations of the tower as it shook to the surges had become an accustomed, oft-repeated thing.

Do what he would, Tom's eyes grew heavier; he found the minutes dragging and his fears for Captain Abner and Keeper Murfry and the wildness of the storm made that night the longest and hardest to bear of any he had ever known.

Above all he wanted somebody to talk to. He wanted some firm assurance that tragedy had not visited his old friend Captain Abner. He wanted just the sound of some other human voice that would convince him there still existed a normal world where the sun shone at times and calm blue waters held no menace.

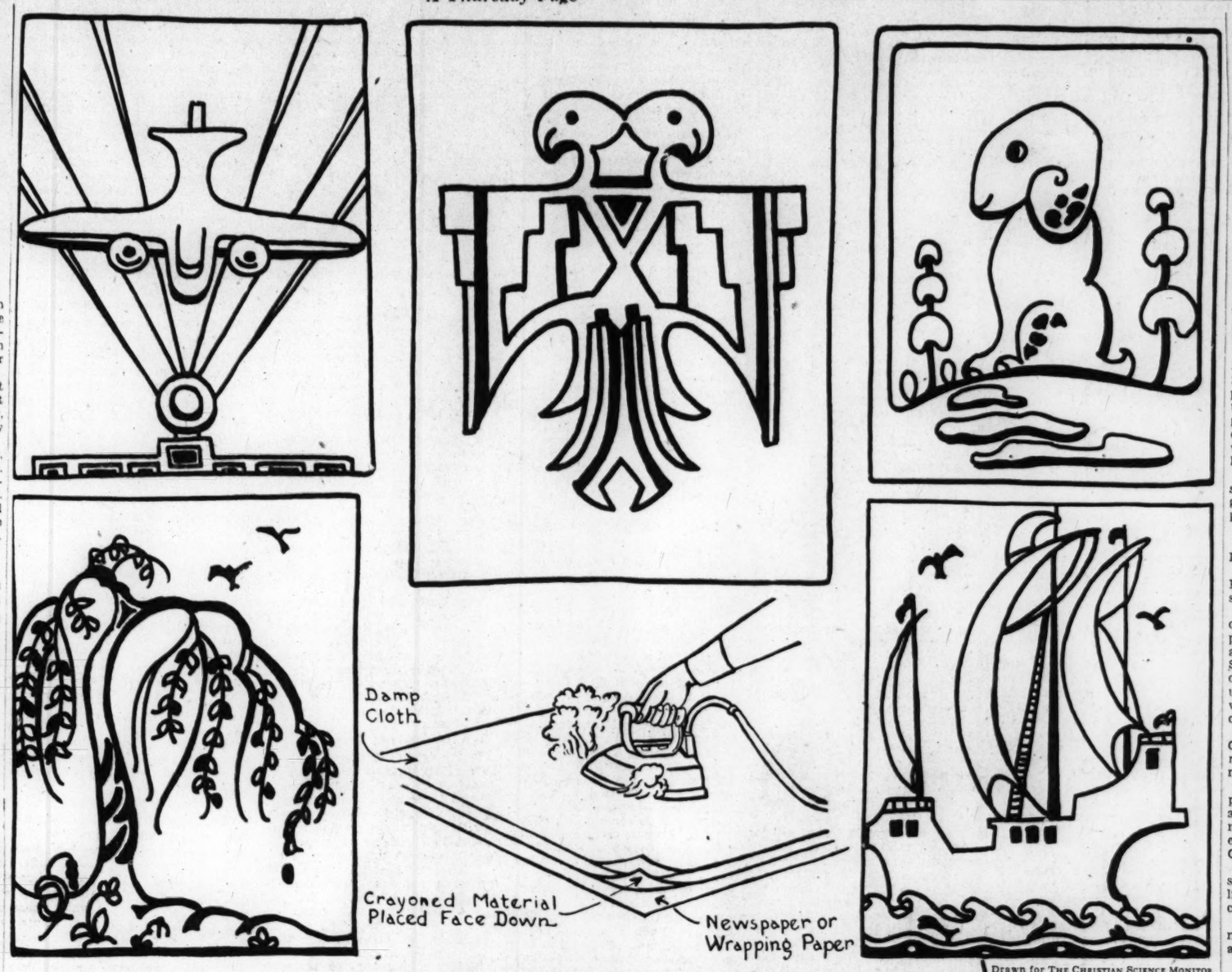
Not yet 3 o'clock! Long hours lay ahead of him still and no matter what happened, he must stay on duty and keep the light. He thought longingly of Billy and Blinky. Why not just run over to the cottage for a few words?

"Tom! Oh, Tom! We're coming up!"

Billy's voice came like an answer to his thoughts. Two pairs of feet made a joyous racket on the steel-shod stairs. Never had two familiar faces seemed more welcome to Tom!

"We couldn't sleep to save our lives," Billy explained. "Blink and I decided the best thing to do was hunt you up and have a good talkfest the rest of the night."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Our Illustration Shows Several Designs Suitable for the Simple Homemade Drapes Described by Mrs. Prien in Her First Article of a New Series, "Home Is What You Make It."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Home Is What You Make It

By Dorothy Strauss Prien

1. How to Beautify Your Own Room

LONG fall and winter evenings—with hours of time on our hands. Doesn't that picture make you want to stop right now and plan ahead?

Some of those carefree hours we shall naturally want to spend in games and amusements; some perhaps, on chores for Mother or Dad; but the bulk of them will be ours to use just as we please, and those are the hours we can turn to genuine pleasure and profit.

We can, for instance, make our surroundings more attractive and interesting, so that home is a happier place to be in. And we couldn't possibly start in a better place than right in our own room.

One of the best ways of making our rooms individual, expressive of ourselves, is to display evidences of our chief hobbies and interests. These may be flowers, birds, butterflies, animals, boats, motorcars, airplanes, athletics, literature, music, art, or other things. But in any case, they should affect our room and perhaps influence our color scheme and suggest a design to use throughout. If you are a boy, you may want a distinctly masculine effect for your room—strong color contrasts and firm lines.

If your room is small, it is best to have plain painted walls in a light value of color, or small figured wall paper which does not stand out strongly in contrast with the background. Woodwork painted a light cream or a light value of the predominating color increases this effect of size.

Even though the furniture of your room may be old, poor in finish, or in many types of wood, make use of your paint brush again and paint these pieces a medium value of your chosen color and trim them with a deeper shade.

Homemade Window Drapes

Probably no part of your room is more important than the windows. At your will they let in the glorious sunshine or secure you privacy. Perhaps you are fortunate enough to be away from near-by buildings and are well protected by trees. In that case, why have curtains at your windows? Why not let in all of the sunlight and frame your view of the great outdoors with drapes alone?

If window shades are torn or faded, you can take them down. Then you can make your drapes wide enough so that they can be pulled together at night to hang in deep folds. With both curtains and shades eliminated you will find each window frame a picture and your room will look refreshingly different and much more attractive.

You may feel that you should not spend money for these improvements, but even though you have no drapes in your room, all is not lost. Up in the attic, or in the basement, or perhaps in the closets you may find materials that will be just the thing.

Did I hear you say that you know you haven't anything good enough? Well, let us see.

At first I felt discouraged, too. But in my own home I discovered old sheets, flour sacks and bedspreads in the linen closet. In the attic I found a box of faded, washed-out, cretonne draperies. Mother had once used them in the dining room and sun porch. And in the garage I ran into a pile of old gunny-sacks, which turned out to be the most exciting of all.

Taking the gunny-sacks, I ripped the seams, washed and ironed them, and made them up, using designs such as those suggested in these sketches. To put in the plaid designs, the figures of flowers, fish and animals I made a running outline stitch in brightly colored wools which had been left over from crochet work and knitting.

Redecorating Faded Cretonne

You can also get this wool by ripping an old sweater. Or for a few pennies you may get mill-ends of yarn from a knitting factory. Drapes like these also look well with block-print or stencilled designs.

You, perhaps, may find some old cretonne curtains, rather faded, but still good. To remove the rest of the coloring use a solution which your department store will be glad to recommend, and when the curtains have been cleaned and ironed, decorate with crayons. You can make up bed sheets for drapes and decorate them in this same way.

If the pattern you choose is to be an all-over type, divide the paper on which you are designing into squares, diamonds, circles, or rectangles. Devise design units which will harmonize with your chosen geometric form. Repeat this unit over the entire area of your paper to determine the effect. Then make a cardboard pattern or stencil of this unit and trace around it in each of the marked-off spaces on your drapery material.

Next choose your color scheme for the drapes, and apply the colors with crayon in very flat and heavy strokes. Be sure to work on a smooth surface so that your results will be uniform.

Then lay the drapes on newspapers and place a wet cloth on the drapes. With a hot iron steam the primary colors into the cloth so that they will set. Details can then be worked in and blended with the major design. These should be ironed without dampening.

If the drapes are placed on a rough or grained surface before ironing, or if a string is laid upon the drapes in random curves, a pleasing effect is obtained when the impressions of the graining or string have been worked into the drapes with the iron.

For an effect of glazed chintz, spray two coats of white shellac on the drapes with an insect spray gun.

When hemming the drapes, leave a three-inch hem at the bottom and an inch heading at the top, with an inch band for the curtain rod.

Now hang your curtains up and see what a pleasing effect they give, and note the improvement they make in your room.

Next month I will show you other simple ways of beautifying your room and home. Meanwhile, a beginning can be made in the joyful undertaking of beautifying your home.

A City of the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scotland

IN 18 short months the Atlantic will carry on its bosom a floating city, peopled with thousands of inhabitants, and equipped with all the wonders of modern invention.

During those months the gigantic hull of the "Queen Mary" will be gradually turned into a place of habitation, with flats and streets, banks, shops and garages; with restaurants and recreation grounds, swimming pools and "talkies," with everything, in fact, that modern living demands.

The great vessel of 80,000 tons is to be steam driven, with oil-burning furnaces to generate the steam, but apart from the actual means of propulsion, she will be an all-electric ship. The four propellers, each weighing 35 tons, will be driven by 16 Parsons turbines, with 257,000 blades, each of which has been tested and fitted by hand. Three immense funnels will rise 70 feet into the air, and some idea of their size may be gleaned from the fact that three engines of the Royal Scot type could pass abreast through each.

In order to accommodate the 3500-odd passengers in addition to the crew—which will number many hundreds—it has been necessary to adopt skyscraper methods. In the first-class quarters suites of rooms, as well as single and double cabins, on 12 decks, will provide for 1000 people; tiled bathrooms with hot and cold fresh and sea water will be available and there will also be a system of automatic ventilation in the state-rooms controlling supplies of hot and cold air.

In addition to the spacious restaurant, foyer and lounge, there will be a library, writing-room and children's room. There will also be a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a squash racquet court and Turkish baths. Hikers will be provided with a deck 750 feet long on which to stretch their limbs, and bargain hunters will have their own shopping center while, in the tourist and third-class sections, two acres will be set apart for games. There will be a telephone service to all parts of the ship, and the night will be bright with illuminated signs.

When the 18 months are up, and the wonder vessel sets out on her maiden voyage, a quarter of a million people will be able to say they had a hand in building and equipping her.

Fun at a Bag Party

FOR the invitations write the following rhyme on small paper bags, adding the time and place of the party and the name of the one who is giving it:

Please come to my "baggy" party and see
Whatever a party in bags may be.

A jolly way to begin the fun is to outline a large circle on the floor with paper bags, using one less bag than there are to be players. The players form a circle outside the bags. They take hands and trip lightly around to the tune of spirited music. When the music stops each player tries to get a bag. The one who is unsuccessful must sit in the center of the circle. The bags (with the exception of one) are laid on the floor again and the game proceeds as before. It is fun to have the players in the center of the circle wear the extra bags as a headdress. The player securing the last bag is the winner. In recognition of his ability the rest of the players rise and bow pompously to him, raising their paper hats as they do so.

Bag Bang

For the game of "Bang" players stand in two lines of equal number. Each is given a paper bag. When the signal to begin is given each first player blows up his paper bag, twists it together at the top to confine the wind, and passes it to the one next to him. This one passes it along to the next player and so on until it reaches the last in line. This last player bursts the bag as soon as he receives it. As soon as the second player in each line has passed on the bag, he blows up his own paper bag and passes it on in like manner. Thus the game proceeds until all the bags have passed down the line in proper order and have been burst by the last player in the line. The side to finish first is the winner.

"Bag Identity" is jolly and may be introduced to keep the fun going. Players stand or sit in two groups of equal number facing each other. The one in charge of the game gives to each player the name of something commonly confined in a bag. When all is ready the first player in one line says to the first player in the other line, "I am a bag of candy (or whatever word was given). Do I look like one?" The one addressed replies, "No, you look exactly like a bag of onions (or whatever word was assigned). This conversation must be carried on very solemnly, no laughing or even smiling being allowed. Any player on either side who laughs or smiles must go over to the opposite side. Thus the questions and answers proceed down the line. The side having the most players when time is called is the winner.

For the "Bag Race," divide the group into two parts of equal number. The players of one group line up along one wall of the room and those of the other group along the wall opposite. Give the first player in one line and the last player in the other two clean burlap bags. When the signal to go is given these players they spread out one of their bags in front of them, proceed as far as they can on it, and then spread out the other bag. After standing on the second bag the first is picked up and laid in front of the second. In the way the player must cross the room and come back again to his line. When he reaches it he hands the next player his bags and the performance is repeated. The side which first gets all its members back in line is the winner. Any player who steps off a bag to the floor must go back to his goal and start again.

For a puzzling stunt pass to each guest a small paper bag bearing these letters: S-E-N-O-D-R-O-T-W-U-J. Announce that a very brief time will be given to arrange the jumbled letters into just one word. When time is called, let any player who has succeeded read the answer. If no one has succeeded, make it known that the answer is "Just One Word," which is precisely what they were asked to write.

Bag Masquerade

"Masquerade" requires that players make masks for themselves out of paper bags large enough to slip down over the head. Divide the players into two groups of equal number and see that each group makes its masks without the other seeing them. Plenty of bags, crayons and scissors should be on each of two tables where the groups work. It is surprising, as well as interesting, to see what clever and comical masks can be evolved from paper bags. Holes are cut out for eyes, nose and mouth and crayon touches added as desired.

When the masks are finished, one group, wearing its handiwork, marches before the other which decides upon the best mask. Then the other group masks and marches in review and the best mask is agreed upon. The two masks judged to be the best are the leaders for a grand march during which all wear their creations.

The Mail Bag

Brookhaven, L. I., New York

Dear Editor:

About four years ago I wrote you, had my letter printed, and got a number of lovely "corries" from it.

During those four years I have passed the transitional period and am now 20. But if any girls from 18 up would write me, I should be glad to answer. I love to write letters and read books. I am a member of a Christian Science church and teach Sunday School, so I should like to hear from others who attend, or have attended, a Christian Science Sunday School.

My sister, Eleanor, who is 15, would also like to hear from some girls. She is in high school and plays the violin in the orchestra.

I wish to express my appreciation for the Monitor. I never miss reading it from cover to cover. But I especially love the Mail Bag. The minute the Thursday Monitor comes, I get it and read the Mail Bag first of all. I feel so fond of the girls with whom I correspond, just as if I knew them personally.

I will answer any letters, but should especially like to hear from girls in the Asiatic countries. So, please do write. Betty W.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I have wanted to write to the Mail Bag for some time, but have never succeed until now.

The population of Durban is close on 150,000, of which 80,000 are Europeans. It has a fine natural harbor, and the biggest grain elevator in South Africa. Its suburbs are built on a hill called the Berea. Durban used to have a lovely beach but it was spoilt by spring tides which occurred recently.

Natal is considered the "Garden Colony of South Africa." It is very mountainous and has a beautiful rocky coast line.

I am interested in sewing, music, photography, swimming, hiking, and all girls' sports. I should like to correspond with anyone in the world, especially from India, Japan and California.

My twin sister, Annie, has the same interests as I have and would like to correspond with anyone, chiefly in Canada.

I have traveled abroad but have never been to America, and my one ambition is to see it.

Margaret C.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jean T. (12), Norway, Michigan. From anywhere, especially England. Interested in reading, music, tennis and moving pictures.

Inge H. (13), New York, N. Y. From all over the world. Interested in reading, swimming, music, and tennis.

Geraldine B. (14), Melrose, Massachusetts. From anywhere. Interested in everything.

Jean L. (15), Derby, England. Particularly from Italy, Japan, and other parts of England. Interested in arts and crafts, knitting and sewing.

Lillie Mae A., Asheville, North Carolina. From all over the world. Interested in writing, reading, stamp and postmark collecting, nature study, and music.

Jean W. (19), Oakland, California. From anywhere. Is a junior in a university. Interested in reading and writing.

From Boys

Trevor H. (16), Halifax, England. From the United States and Canada. Interested in airplanes, also model planes, and stamp collecting.

Tsunetaro S., Tokyo, Japan. From the United States. Interested in learning how American boys live, airplanes, swimming and other sports. Particularly interested in the city of New York.

Is the Far East Bidding for Peace or Power?

MANY competent observers believe that Japan's policies of territorial expansion and naval strength are as great a menace to world peace today as was the Balkan situation before the World War. Others feel that Japan does not want war, but simply security and an opportunity to trade peacefully throughout the world.

What are the facts behind these statements? Only someone who has had opportunity to study the situation can know.

For some months now THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S Executive Editor, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, has been in Japan, China, and Manchukuo, studying this situation as it affects United States relations with Japan, and also the factors which might lead to a break in friendly relations with other nations, thus threatening world peace. Mr. Drummond is returning with first-hand authentic information to be given Monitor readers in a series of nine articles beginning December 17, entitled

"Can Peace Come to the Pacific?"

All who watch and ponder the causes which lead to peace and war will welcome these articles from the pen of one who, by reason of his connection with the world's international daily newspaper, is in a position to discern the meanings of these "shadows on the wall."

Just use the coupon below to secure the answer to "Can Peace Come to the Pacific?" The series is included in a special two weeks' offer of the Monitor for only 35c.

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HA-12

The Search for Mr. Echo Man

IT HAS been known for a long time, of course, that Mr. Echo Man lives somewhere about the high hill. If you go past the white rabbit's hole and take the turning to the left at the hollow oak tree, where a dragon is said to have resided until recently, you will come to a sheer wall of stone on the face of the high hill. And if you stand there and shout, the Echo Man will answer you every time. But he will always hide before you can come upon him.

So far as is known, the first systematic attempt to find Mr. Echo Man, as he is known in these parts, was made today. The expedition, since the search was bound to be long and dangerous, was prepared with care, well-provisioned, equipped with all the paraphernalia needed in such a perilous enterprise and conducted by experienced hunters.

Joan Edith pushed her doll carriage, which she took care to fill with carrots from my garden, and Robin pushed his red wheelbarrow containing a teddy bear, a hammer and some nails, which he has always found useful in any emergency. Nails hammered into nearly every oak tree in the neighborhood indicate how emergencies occur about Middlebrook in the oddest times and places.

* * *

THE EXPEDITION PROCEEDED direct to the sheer wall of stone at the bottom of the high hill, with the intention of discovering the trail of Mr. Echo Man at that point. He was there as usual. As soon as Joan Edith shouted, "Hullo, Mr. Echo Man," he shouted right back, "Hullo, Mr. Echo Man," and when Robin bellowed, "Where are you?" he retorted with the highly satisfactory information, "Where are you?" "I'm here—where are you?" said Robin, to which Mr. Echo Man, becoming somewhat impatient, replied: "I'm here, where are you?"

"Come on out and play," Joan Edith suggested, but Mr. Echo Man merely answered, "Come on out and play."

"Silly stupid!" Robin exclaimed with some annoyance.

"Silly stupid!" exclaimed the Echo Man rather sharply.

"See, I told you he'd hide," Joan Edith declared and, almost before the words were past her lips, Mr. Echo Man remarked, "See, I told you he'd hide."

"You silly, silly stupid!" Robin protested. Precisely the same protest came from Mr. Echo Man.

"He must be in the woods somewhere," Joan Edith whispered to Robin, who agreed, and it was resolved to sneak up on him. So they sneaked and sneaked in utter silence, broken only by the rattle of Joan Edith's doll carriage and the loud squeak of Robin's red wheelbarrow. But nowhere did they see Mr. Echo Man. Under an old log they did find a depression scooped out of the dry soil which Robin thought might be the den of the Echo Man, but Joan Edith, discovering a number of brown feathers there, was inclined to the opinion that it was probably the place where the old grouse takes a dust bath. Robin said it was quite possible the Echo Man had feathers, but he would not argue the point at length. He thought the proper course was to shout again and see if they were getting any nearer their quarry.

"Hello!" said Joan Edith.

"Hello!" said Mr. Echo Man faintly, as from a long distance. Joan Edith thought it came from the west. Robin, looking through the trees and observing that Mrs. Glumby's raspberry canes lay to the east, expressed the view that the sound had unquestionably come from the east. Joan Edith, on examining the situation further, agreed.

As the expedition was moving down the road, it passed the ancient Pole, whom we call Mr. Smith because we can never pronounce his real name. Mr. Smith was cultivating behind his white horse, Archie.

"How are you, Mr. Pole?" Joan Edith shouted.

"How are you?" Mr. Smith retorted.

"I'm all right," said Joan Edith, "how are you?"

"I'm all right, how are you?" said Mr. Smith, as he disappeared behind the cherry trees.

Mr. Smith's replies, to say the least of it, were peculiar. He talked precisely like Mr. Echo Man, Joan Edith reminded her brother. Her brother instantly declared his belief that Mr. Smith was Mr. Echo Man in disguise, and added that he was surprised to find that he wore black whiskers. It was resolved to remain by the fence until Mr. Smith returned with Archie on his next round of the mangel patch, and then to take him by surprise.

"Hello," said Joan Edith to the unsuspecting Mr. Smith, "how are you?"

"Hello," said Mr. Smith, who is a man of few words, "how are you?"

"I'm fine," said Joan Edith. "How are you?"

"I'm fine," said Mr. Smith. "How are you?"

"Has your horse got feathers?" Robin shouted, by way of a final test. Mr. Smith failed to answer. "Mr. Beak's rooster has got feathers," Robin persisted.

"Giddap, Archie," said Mr. Smith.

"It can't be him after all," said Joan Edith.

"No feathers," said Robin.

* * *

THE EXPEDITION, very depressed, returned to the big woods where it had lost the trail of Mr. Echo Man. Joan Edith sat down to think and absent-mindedly consumed six carrots, one after the other. Robin drove nails into an oak tree and insisted that Mr. Beak's rooster had real feathers. Then they shouted singly and together and always Mr. Echo Man would answer them. Sometimes he would answer twice from different places, indicating, as Joan Edith observed, that he could run very fast—faster, in all probability, than Mr. Smith's horse or Mr. Beak's rooster.

Joan Edith said she felt sure he had a long red beard, because his voice sounded that way. Robin suspected he was short and stout. But they couldn't be sure for, run as fast as their legs would carry them, still, Mr. Echo Man was always ahead of them, or behind them, or on two sides at once.

After a while the wind came up off the sea and the big trees started to sway and then, as they both assured me afterward; the woods became full of howlings and roarings which must have proceeded, they felt sure, from the lions and tigers who, it is well known, live in the remote recesses of the forest. Even Mr. Echo Man had retreated. When they shouted now, no answer came back on the wind. The expedition abandoned its impedimenta entirely and headed for home.

But here was the exasperating thing, as Joan Edith explained it to me—as they passed my high board peach wall on the run, Robin shouted: "Peaches nearly ripe now," and instantly, evidently from behind the wall itself, Mr. Echo Man answered, "Peaches nearly ripe now." It was annoying to think that he had followed them slyly all the way across the fields, just to make them appear foolish.

"Silly stupid!" Robin shouted at the peach wall, but didn't stop running away from it.

"Silly stupid!" the invisible one retorted.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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Traveling by Dog Team

WE HAD the moon until sunrise. All the dogs, Tutu's and our own, were pulling the one sledge, but we had a heavy load and did not travel fast. A large dog team is a mixed pleasure. We were driving in the Labrador method, in fan, with each dog on a separate but unequal lengthed trace. Dogs are never content to pull for long in one position, but must start jumping over the traces to right or left and then dodging under or jumping back again, until at last one has to stop, loosen all the traces from the sledge and untangle them from that end. . . . But in spite of everything there is no better way to see the landscape than over the backs of a team of dogs. The dogs themselves are a constant source of interest; some of them are timid and try to get away from the others; some are friendly and talk to a neighbour . . . some are good old plodders who take no notice of their surroundings, incapable of speed but never lazy; and some are lively animals, with heads up and tails in air, always looking for excitement, excellent when they find it but hopeless when bored. It takes all sorts to make a team.—From "The Land That God Gave Cain," by J. M. SCOTT. (London: Chatto & Windus.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Baloch Rudolf, Budapest

A Young Matyo Matron With Her Baby, in Sunday Attire

SEARCH as you may, you will not find Matyonia on the map of Hungary; yet it is a geographical entity. It consists of the three villages of Mezökövesd, Tard, and Szent Istvan, the first named alone being linked by railway to the outside world. In this small district the people still live much the same simple lives that their ancestors lived hundreds of years ago. They dress in the traditional fashion, their children play with the same toys, the women work the same rich embroideries, using traditional designs. It is as if time had passed over these villages and left no trace.

The history of Matyonia is obscure. According to legend it owes its name to King Matthias, the most popular ruler Hungary has ever had. The tale goes that, following a war against the Czechs, Matthias awarded special privileges to five hundred of his soldiers who, thereupon, became known as "King Matthias Pets." These men settled in the district, now called Matyonia, and in honor of their benefactor often named their sons Mattyi after him. From this the word Matyo was coined and, subsequently, the district in which they lived became known as Matyonia—or the land of the Matyos.

In this Rip-Van-Winkle-Land, life goes on with little superficial change. Flax is still grown and spun on the old spinning wheels, woven on handlooms and bleached in the sun. Hand-painted dishes decorate the kitchen walls in the houses, carved wooden washing slabs are still in use, dowry chests are richly carved and painted, and wooden benches in the corners of the rooms serve as chairs. In these simple surroundings the peasant women move, gay as a flower garden, in their hand-woven garments and embroidered aprons, bright ribbons twisted in the girls' hair. Women, who perhaps can neither read nor write, are remarkably adept at drawing elaborate embroidery designs of intertwined roses, tulips and carnations.

It is a favorite pastime for the more sophisticated Hungarian city dwellers to go on Sunday and holiday excursions to see the church parades in the Matyonia villages. With their long skirts flouncing out around their feet the girls promenade, magnificent as peacocks, up and down the street, while the boys loiter about in their tall green hats and embroidered shirts.

The lives of these Matyo families are simple. The men work in the fields, helped by the women. They care for their horses, cows and other farm livestock. The women look after the household, cook, weave and embroider. Usually two or three generations live together under one roof. The women are skillful and industrious needle workers, making more handwoven material and embroidery than they can use at home. This surplus is sold by the peasant women who have learned to display their products in the cities, spas, and holiday resorts.

When the work of the day in the fields is over, it is a pleasant sight to see the women at the sunset hour, seated on the ground beside their doors, copying the colors of the sun's rays as they shine through the dust. Dexterously they blend them into harmoniously striking effects, as they embroider on white or black homespun linen.

Landscape—By Corot

IT IS a simple scene—
A sun-washed stream,
A gray-blue summer sky;
A brown, sleek cow;
Some distant, dull-green trees;
A figure of a peasant standing by
A slender boat—
All homely things,
And yet, I cannot leave!

In all these galleries great paintings hang—
Romney's sweet children smile so wistfully;
Gainsborough, Reynolds, Delacroix are here
And even the old masters mellowed by
The sure, slow passing of forgotten years.
And yet, roam as I will through the great halls,
I find myself returning eagerly
To this small canvas
Hung invitingly
Where the soft light from an October sky
Falls gently on the quiet rustic scene.

When, after this, I think of perfect things
I shall recall this little painting well;
And always, when I see a silvery stream
Threading its winding, easy-going way
Across a meadow that is lush and green,
I shall remember that a master-hand
Once chose to paint just such a homely scene—
An unnamed "landscape,"
Lovely as a dream.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

"Rise; he calleth thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded in the New Testament that in the city of Jericho there was a certain blind man, called Bartimæus. This man spent his time sitting by the wayside, begging.

One day he heard the sound of an excited multitude. When he asked what it meant, the great news was given him that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by. Bartimæus was quick to see his opportunity, and he began to cry out loudly for help; nor would he be rebuked or restrained into silence, but continued calling until Jesus, hearing him, stood still, and commanded that he should be brought to him. Then Bartimæus heard other voices saying to him, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." He rose from the dust in which he had rested, and, casting aside his garment, he came to Jesus; and when Jesus asked what he should do for him, the blind man said, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." The reply came, "Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole;" and instantaneously, as he expected, he received his sight, and followed Jesus in the way, glorifying God.

It would seem from the narrative that Bartimæus had heard of Jesus of Nazareth. He heeded not the efforts of those around him to discourage him; he did not listen to any argument that it was useless for him to expect to attract attention in such a crowd, or to hope for healing when he was but a blind beggar by the wayside. He acknowledged Jesus as the son of David, the great liberator of his people, and continued to beg for that which was more than money. He asked for mercy, a spiritual quality, and he put forth every effort of which he was capable in order to attain it. In reply to Jesus' question, he asked for his sight. Then, when through faith he had received it, he gratefully, with open eyes, followed Jesus in the way.

Many a one today, blind to the spiritual light of Life, sits begging in the dust of materiality, despondent, poverty-stricken. Today, as long ago, such a one may hear the passing of a joyous multitude following the Christ. The healing Christ is here, as was promised, and is calling to the longing, receptive heart. It may be that friends who have first found this healing influence of Christian Science, say to the afflicted one, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." The Christ is calling to all mankind to shake themselves from the dust, to cast aside the tattered garment of pride or prejudice under which their mental suffering and poverty have been hidden, and to receive the clear spiritual understanding that will enable them to see the truth which Jesus made so plain, and which is so clearly pointed out in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. It may seem an uphill way, but it leads to the kingdom of heaven; it may seem difficult at first, but it grows clearer as we tread in it. The steps of those who walk therein are marked with flowers of gratitude and grace.

Several times it is recorded that Jesus prefaced his healing work with words of encouragement, such as, "Be of good cheer," or, "Be of good comfort." From the moment we turn our thoughts to seek Christ, Truth, we may be of good comfort; for did not Jesus promise that the Comforter should come and bring to remembrance all that he had said and done? "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," he said. Jesus overcame the world, and the truth he taught is overcoming the world and its limitations and sufferings in the experience of his followers in proportion to their receptivity and obedience to Truth. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 271), "When the Science of Christianity appears, it will lead you into all truth." If we have been blinded by prejudice, or led by the hand of ignorance; if we have been sitting hopelessly as the stream of active life passed us by, now is the time to inquire into this great truth and to claim our God-given illumination and activity through faith in Christ. Let us call boldly on the ever present compassionate Christ, as revealed in Christian Science, and listen to the kind words of our friends calling to us, "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Stå op! han kaller på dig"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET berettes i det nye Testamente at der i byen Jeriko var en viss blind mann ved navn Bartimeus. Han pleide å sitte ved veikanten og tigge.

En dag hørte han lyden av en ivrig og beveget folkeskare. Da han spurte hvad som var på ferde, fikk han høre den store nyhet at Jesus fra Nasaret gikk forbi. Bartimeus så øieblikkelig hvilken mulighet dette innebar for ham; han begynte å rope høit om hjelp, og lot sig hverken true eller tvinge til å tie; han fortsatte å rope inntil han blev hørt av Jesus som stod stille og bød at han skulde føres til ham. Da hørte Bartimeus andre stemmer som sa til ham: "Vær frimodig, stå op! han kaller på dig." Han reiste sig op fra støvet han hadde sittet i, kastet sin kappe av sig og kom hen til Jesus; og da Jesus spurte hvad han skulde gjøre for ham, sa den blinde: "Rabbuni! at jeg må få mitt syn igjen!" Svaret lød: "Gå bort! din tro har frelst dig." Og han fikk sitt syn igjen øieblikkelig, således som han hadde ventet, og han fulgte Jesus på veien og lovet Gud.

Beretningen synes å antyde at Bartimeus hadde hørt om Jesus fra Nasaret. Han enset ikke de omkringstående forsøk på å ta motet fra ham; han hørte ikke på noget argument om at han umulig kunde vente å tiltrekke sig opmerksomheten i en slik folkemengde eller håpe på å bli helbredet når han bare var en blind tigger ved veikanten. Han anerkjente Jesus som Davids sønn, sitt folks store befrier, og fortsatte å be om noget som var mere enn penger. Han bad om barmhjertighet, en åndelig egenskap, og han gjorde alt som stod i hans makt for å opnå den. Som svar på Jesu spørsmål bad han om å få sitt syn. Da han så hadde fått det, på grunn av sin tro, fulgte han takknemlig, og med åpne øine, Jesus på veien.

Der er i våre dager mangen en som er blind for Livets åndelige lys og sitter i materialitetens støv og tigger, motfallen og forarmet. Nu som for århundrer siden kan et sådant menneske høre glade stemmer fra en forbipasserende folkeskare som følger Kristus. Den helbredende Kristus er her, som det blev lovet, og kaller på det lengtende, mottagelige hjerte. Det kan være at venner som allerede har funnet denne helbredende innflytelse som utgår fra Kristen Videnskap, sier til den nedbøiede: "Vær frimodig, stå op! han kaller på dig." Kristus opfordrer alle mennesker til å ryste støvet av sig, å kaste til side stolthetens eller fordommens sønderrevne klædebon, under hvilke deres mentale lidelser og fattigdom har vært skjult, og til å ta imot den klare åndelige forståelse som vil sette dem i stand til å fatte den sannhet som Jesus gjorde så innlysende, og som fremholdes så klart i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy. Veien kan synes å gå opad bakke, men den fører til himlenes rike; den kan synes å være vanskelig å gå til å begynne med, men den trer klarere frem efter hvert som vi vandrer på den. Takknemlighetens og nådens blomster avmerker de menneskers fottrin som vandrer på den.

Det berettes på flere steder at Jesus forut for sitt helbredende arbeide uttalte ord som: "Vær frimodig," og lignende opmuntringer. Fra det øieblikk av da våre tanker søker hen til Kristus, Sannheten, kan vi være frimodige og fortrøstningsfulle; for lovet ikke Jesus at Talsmannen eller Trøsteren skulde komme og minne oss om alle ting som han hadde sagt og gjort. "Vær frimodige! jeg har overvunnet verden," sa han. Jesus overvant verden, og den sannhet han forkynte, overvinner verden og dens begrensninger og lidelser i hans efterfølgeres liv og virke, alt efter deres mottagelighet for og lydighet mot Sannheten. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 271): "Når Kristendommens Videnskap kommer til syne, vil den lede eder til hele sannheten." Hvis vi har vært blindet av fordom eller latt oss lede av uvidenhetens hånd, hvis vi har sittet håpløs mens det virksomme livs strøm passerte forbi, er tiden nu inne til å undersøke denne store sannhet og til gjennem tro på Kristus å gjøre krav på den oplysning og virksomhet Gud har skjenket oss. La oss freidig rope på den alltid nærværende medfølende Kristus, som Kristen Videnskap har åpenbaret, og lytte til de vennlige ord fra våre venner som roper til oss: "Vær frimodig, stå op! han kaller på dig."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Visitors at Rye

RYE was a good place in which to live, not only for the charm of the Ancient Town, which is felt the world over, but because it attracted people of the right sort, either permanently or as visitors. Henry James, at Lamb House, was its dominating figure for people of my way of looking at things, but there were others who came and went, and among them the Chestertons, who had discovered the place before I did.

My children had the usual collection of birds and animals to look after, and gave them names suitable to their surroundings. There was a big Belgian hare called Gilbert Chesterton which was much valued, and soon after its arrival, when they were going out for a walk, one of them called out to the gardener, "Deason, you *will* look out after Gilbert while we're out, won't you?"

"Yes, miss," replied that humorist, "if I've got half an hour to spare, I'll sit and read to him."

I'm not sure whether Sim, the garden boy, was an intentional humorist or not, but when one of them came wringing her hands and crying, "Oh, where is my waltzing mouse? Sim, have you seen my waltzing mouse?" his answer was,

"Well miss, I did see it about half an hour ago, going up them steps with a cat."

I have never seen Henry James credited with any particular love of children, but he certainly had it and was delightful with mine. He used to walk across the marsh to see them during the two summers we were at the Watch House, and brought his brother, William James, when he was staying with him.

He came to my little daughter's fourth birthday party, at which the Chestertons and some others were also present. He pulled a cracker with her and got a gold heart out of it, which he presented to her, with a stately grace. "I give you my whole heart, Betty. Do not trifle with it. Treasure it, Betty. Do not break it."

Afterwards she went with a solemn face to her beloved "Doadie," who was training them all according to the precepts of the P. N. E. U., and said, "Please put this in your jewel case. It is Henry James's heart, and he gave it to me and said, 'Don't play with it.'"

Henry James must have made a deep impression upon anybody who enjoyed the least degree of intimacy with him, and he did make such an impression, as is shown by all that has been written about him by those capable of appreciating his fine flavour. That flavour came out of his conversation, and it came out in his letters, which are surely among the best that have ever been written by a man of letters, who uses the instrument he has forged and polished without effort, but with extraordinary effect, to express something of himself and to give pleasure to his friends.—From "Out and About," by ARCHIBALD MARSHALL. (New York: Dutton.)

Joys of a Landscape Painter

RUSKIN has given a beautiful description of the happiness of the outdoor life of a landscape painter: they are his own experiences. "Now," he writes, "consider what a landscape painter's life used to be, in ordinary spring weather of old times. You put your lunch in your pocket, and set out, any fine morning, sure that, unless by a mischance which needn't be calculated on, the forenoon, and the evening, would be fair too. You chose two subjects, handily near each other, one for a. m., the other for p. m.; you sat down on the grass where you liked, worked for three or four hours serenely, with the blue shining through the stems of the trees like painted glass, and not a leaf stirring; the grasshopper singing, flies sometimes a little troublesome, ants also, it might be. Then you ate your lunch—lounged a little after it—perhaps fell asleep in the shade, woke in a dream of whatever you liked best to dream of—set to work on the afternoon sketch—did as much as you could before the glow of the sunset began to make everything beautiful beyond painting: you meditated awhile over that impossible, put up your paints and book, and walked home, proud of your day's work and peaceful of its future, to supper." "That was in the years between 1830 and 1870," adds the Professor, "before the deterioration of climate" which he describes in one of his lectures had set in, and which according to him marred all outdoor work in England for landscape painters. But if the weather was so much better half a century or more ago there is all the more reason for believing that perpetual summer gilded the sunny fields of Suffolk in the middle years of the eighteenth century when young Gainsborough painted their stunted pollards and weeping willows by the side of the rapid Stour, and the tranquil Orwell, with their boats and seabound barges; or the stately parks with their great clumps of immemorial oaks and noble elms.—From "Thomas Gainsborough," by RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking Appears in Rather Active New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Uneven Movement In Rather Busy New York Market

Profit-Taking Responsible for Some Irregularity—Specialties Feature

By Forrest Price

Stocks gave a good imitation today of an old-time market.

It was a highly irregular affair, and tolerably active.

Total sales mounted to 850,000 shares.

In the early part of the session prices for many issues leaped forward. Then there was the inevitable profit-taking.

Which brought prices down to about where they started this morning. However, some retained their substantial gains.

The specialty shares, particularly the preferred issues, again were in the forefront.

Union Pacific preferred got up 2 points before easing off. At the same time the common was down a point.

Celotex preferred, which has been in the limelight lately, dropped 3½ at one time. The common was off a point.

Case preferred rose 4 points before the easing began. The common gained more than a point.

McCrory Stores preferred, which has attracted bullish attention recently, dropped 8 points.

Consolidated Gas of New York, long regarded as a prime utility, was off more than a point. Universal Pipe declined more than 2 points.

International Harvester preferred entered new high territory by advancing a good fraction. Allied Chemical, Atchison preferred, Kelly Springfield and Great Western Sugar moved up 2 points or more before receding. U. S. Steel preferred gained nearly 2 points.

Many losses and gains of a point or so were recorded.

As a general thing bond prices moved into higher territory. A somewhat better tone was displayed by U. S. Governments. Most rail loans were up. Utilities were mixed. In the foreign group Polish 7s of 1945 declined 3 points.

Among the commodities wheat was lower. Cotton ruled steady.

Evidence is accumulating to show that for the immediate future at least general business activity is not likely to decline. On the contrary, there has been a steady pickup in the major industries. This, together with the improvement in the retail sales that has prevailed for some weeks, is most heartening.

It is well to keep an eye on the steel trade. It is about as good a barometer as any. Iron Age estimates steel production at 26½ per cent of capacity, a gain of one-half of 1 per cent over a week ago, also an advance of the same extent over a year ago. In December last year the rate reached 33 per cent.

Steel production for the remainder of the year will depend to a large extent upon automobile demand which is increasing.

Electric power output reported today by the Edison Electric Institute shows a further gain. This is another indication of rising industrial activity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP) — Some nimble traders cashed in their stock market profits today, and the list, as a whole, turned dull and somewhat irregular after a brisk opening flurry.

The late advances of the previous session were extended a bit in the first hour, but enthusiasm then seemed to cool, and caution again became the watchword in the boardrooms.

Issues of South Porto Rico Sugar, Great Western Sugar and American Sugar Refining were up fractionally to around a point. The alcohols, including American Commercial, U. S. Industrial and National Distillers were a little firmer.

Sharp Drops

McCrory Stores preferred dropped 5 points, and Celotex preferred yielded 2. Santa Fe, Union Pacific, U. S. Smelting and American Can were down about a point each. Such stocks as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Loew's, Johns-Manville, Case and Standard Oils of New Jersey and California were unchanged to easier.

While most market commentators were still inclined to interpret the election results as an indication that further inflationary steps probably will be taken by the next Congress, traders appeared to be a trifle hesitant to back up this view with any broad expansion of commitments.

Bond Prices Higher

The bond market had a good undertone in the early trading today, and a fairly general advance in prices resulted.

U. S. Treasury issues were rather spotty, but many of them improved over yesterday's softness. Gains ranged up to 5-32 of a point, while losses were confined to 2-32, except in the case of Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s which dipped 6-32 on a small turnover. The more actively traded issues showed the best tendency.

Rail obligations generally moved higher. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s gained a point, while St. Paul 5s advanced almost that much. Santa Fe 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s improved fractionally. Pennsylvania 4½s eased.

One or two utilities declined moderately, including Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s. On the other hand, Postal Telegraph 5s rose a point, and American Telephone 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s moved ahead slightly.

Industrials were quiet and narrow. American Smelting 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Goodyear 5s scored small gains. Shell Union 5s eased.

The foreign government list was marked by a drop of 3 points in Polish 7s of 1945. Colombian 6s were more than a point better.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 8	Last Nov. 7
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1100	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	1300	31⅜	31	31	31⅜
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	800	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
7⅜	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9⅜	4½	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
107	91⅜	3*	Air Reduction	1400	104½	103½	104	104
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	1300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	2400	18½	17⅞	17⅞	18½
8¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16¾	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	7	6¾	6¾	7
180¾	118⅛	6	Allied Chem	800	132	130	130¾	130
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	800	15	14⅝	15	14¼
7⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	500	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¼
65½	25½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	46	45¾	46	45¾
28¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	500	13	12½	12½	12¾
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	..	..	8¼	8	8	7¾
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	1100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	3300	108⅜	102⅝	102½	103½
148½	126⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	147	147	147	..
33⅞	19	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	26¾	26¼	26¾	26¾
69½	45¼	3†	Am Chicle	800	67½	67	67½	67½
62⅜	70⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	5900	29⅞	28⅝	28¾	29½
5	1¼	..	Am Encaustic T	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 8	200	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
17½	8¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
42¼	17¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
10	3⅛	..	Am Ice	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
11	4⅜	..	Am International	2600	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
1½	½	..	Am La France	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	3½	..	Am La F pf	190	7	8½	8	8¼
38⅞	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1100	17½	16¾	17	17⅝
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	200	44	44	44	44
27⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1400	15	14⅜	15	15
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	900	8½	8	8	8½
26¼	10¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	12¼	12	12	12
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	14⅞	14	14	15
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	3900	15⅜	15¼	15½	15½
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4600	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18
58	26	4	Am Safety Razor	400	55½	55½	55½	56¼
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	500	3½	3	3¼	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4800	37¼	36⅛	38⅜	37
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	800	117½	116¼	117½	..
98½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	103	101¾	103	101½
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	15⅛	14½	14⅝	14¼
44¾	37	2*	Am Stores	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	60¼	60¼	60¼	60
121¾	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	121⅞	121¾	121⅞	121⅜
125⅛	103⅜	9.	Am Tel & Tel	3900	112	111	111½	111⅜
13	3	..	Am Type Fndrs	2200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
28⅜	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	1000	16	15	15	15⅜
27⅜	14¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2500	15½	15½	15½	15½
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	2100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
83¾	33	2½b	Am Woolen pf	1900	42⅞	41¾	41¾	42⅜
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	5900	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅝
17½	2⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	3800	6⅜	5¾	5¾	6
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	8200	11¼	11	11	11¼
13⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	18¾	18½	18½	18½
36	28½	1*	Archer Daniels	900	36	33¾	36	35¼
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	5300	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
8⅞	4⅝	6	Armour Ill B pr pf	4500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
80	54	..	Armour Ill pf	500	79	79	79	79
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	2100	6⅜	6¼	6¾	6½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
77½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	5200	54¾	53¾	53¾	54⅞
90	57½	5	Atchison pf	400	83¼	82½	82¾	81⅝
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	30
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	20	6	6	6	6
34¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1900	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞	28
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	800	45¼	45	45	45½
57¾	16½	..	Auburn Auto	2800	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¼
16¼	..	..	Austin Nichols	800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp2Del	2200	4¼	4	4	4

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	4400	5½	5	5	5⅜
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1100	20	20	20	20
34½	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
37⅛	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	17⅞	17	17	17¾
102⅜	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	102¾	102½	102½	102⅝
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	107	107	107	106
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	4200	6½	6¼	6½	6½
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	700	17¾	17½	17½	17
67¾	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	600	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
151¼	87½	.50b	Belding Hem	900	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4400	13½	13	13¼	13
19¼	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1100	15¼	15	15	15
36½	26	1½	Best & Co	1400	37	37	37	37
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	7900	27½	26⅛	26¾	27¼
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	100	57¼	57⅛	57¼	57
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	22½	21⅝	22¼	21
16¼	..	..	Blaw Knox	900	7	7	7	7
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	100	22	22	22	..
10¼	6⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	1200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	55	54½	54½	54½
91	76	4*	Bon Ami A	20	90	90	90	..
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1800	26⅜	25⅜	25½	26⅛
28⅜	16⅜	1	Bord Warner	4900	26½	26	26¼	26¼
19½	12	..	Briggs Mfg	5600	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	2100	38⅜	37½	37½	37¾
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn ueens	100	3½	3½	3½	..
80½	52	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	55	55	55	55
10⅞	5	..	Brunswick Balke	100	5½	5½	5½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1700	7	7	7⅛	7⅛
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	10200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	370	82¾	27⅞	28¼	29½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	400	10¼	10	10	10
2½	½	..	Burns Bros B cts	190	11	10½	10½	10½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	190	11	10½	10¼	10½
19⅜	10½	.40*	Burroughs Add	2900	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
4¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1400	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	43	43	43	42

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	3200	39¾	39	39⅝	39⅝
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
22⅜	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15
18¼	12½	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	12¼	12	12	12⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅝
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	6700	50⅜	49¼	49⅜	49¼
84½	56⅜	4	Case Thresh pf	70	82	80	82	78
33⅝	23	1*	Caterpillar Trac	3900	33⅝	32½	32½	32¾
12¼	3¾	..	Celanese Corp	11900	29⅜	29	29	28⅞
57⅛	11⅜	..	h Celotex Co	2800	5	4⅞	4¾	5⅛
4	1	..	h Celotex vtc	2200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
22⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	3350	18¼	14½	15⅜	18
32½	22½	1½	Central Aguirre	600	23¼	22½	22¾	22½
43¾	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	3600	39	37⅞	38	38½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	2500	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
16½	5⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6½	6½	6½	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3300	43¼	42⅞	43	42¾
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10⅝	10¾	10¾	10½
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	17½	16¾	16¾	17¼
6¼	2	..	h Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
8	2	..	h Chi Ri&P 7%	600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
9⅝	3¼	..	h Chi Ri&P 7%	300	4	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
16	9⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10	10	10	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	1400	28⅜	28	28¼	27⅞
11⅜	3⅞	..	Childs Company	1900	5⅝	5¼	5½	5½
60⅜	29¼	1*	Chrysler	21300	36⅛	35	35⅞	35⅞
73⅞	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	5200	54¾	53¾	53¾	54⅞
90	57½	5	Atchison pf	400	83¼	82½	82¾	81⅝
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	30
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	20	6	6	6	6
34¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1900	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞	28
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	800	45¼	45	45	45½
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	2800	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¼
16¼	..	..	Austin Nichols	800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp2Del	2200	4¼	4	4	4

—D—

34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	2200	19¾	19	19	19¼
13½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1600	15½	14⅝	14⅝	14½
72⅛	38	..	Del & Hudson	600	40¾	39½	39⅝	40
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	2700	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	72
56⅛	29	1¼†	Devoe & Rav A	600	46¾	46	46½	46
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	31	31	31
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2200	41	40	40	40⅝
33	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	9100	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼
19	8¼	..	Dresser A	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
11⅞	5	..	Dresser B	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅞
103⅜	96	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	6500	95⅞	94¾	95⅛	95¼
127	115	6	du Pont deb	300	126½	126¼	126¼	126⅝

—E—

12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
108⅜	78	7	Eastman Kodak	2500	109¼	108	109¼	108⅝
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	900	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6000	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	24⅝
103	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	280	103	103½	103	102¾
7⅛	3	..	Elec Boat	300	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
21	8½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	1500	43½	43¼	43¼	43⅛
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	3½	3	3	3
23½	10¼	..	Engineers P S 8pf	200	19	19	19	19
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	1600	12½	12	12	12½
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	700	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1600	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅝

—F—

2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	100	2	1¾	2	2
12⅞	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	650	8	8¾	7	8½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	50¼	50	50¼	50
8¾	2½	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
4	1¼	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2	2	..	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
35	20⅜	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31¾
106	87	8½	Filene's pf	10	103	103	103	102½
25½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	1000	14⅞	14½	14½	14¾
71¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	800	64	63½	63¾	63
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	800	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
21	10½	..	Food March	800	17¾	17½	17¾	17¼
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	200	9¼	9	9	9¼
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1500	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	1800	26¾	26½	26⅝	26¾

—G—

4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
20	8⅞	..	Gamewell	90	10½	10	10	10½
11½	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	8¾
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	800	37	37	37	37½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	5000	17⅝	16⅝	17½	18⅛
14⅜	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	2800	8½	8	8	7⅞
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	50	103	102	103	101½
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	300	19	19	19	..
25½	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	17800	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
38⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	3800	34½	33¾	34½	33⅝
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	½	½	½	⅝
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	80	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	200	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58
42	24⅜	1†	Gen Motors	20000	30⅞	30½	30⅝	30½
105⅜	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 6% pf	200	103¾	103¾	103¾	104¼
6⅜	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
90	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	90	90	90	90
5⅝	2	..	Gen Pub Service	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
48⅜	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	28	25¾	28	25¼
3⅛	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	800	15¼	15	15¼	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract pf	1200	13¾	13¾	13¼	13⅜
14⅜	8⅛	..	Gillette Saf Raz	5300	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
68½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	1500	68½	68¼	68⅜	68½
8¾	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25	15	1†	Gliddden	900	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
104⅜	83	7	Gliddden ppf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	400	17½	17	17¼	17
8	5	..	Goodrich	1900	10¾	10	10	10
62½	38½	..	Goodrich pf	300	39¾	38½	39¾	39
41⅜	18¼	..	Goodyear T	8300	22⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
86½	64	4	Goodyear Int	200	72¾	71¾	72¼	72¼
11⅜	3½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
3⅞	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12⅜	5½	..	Granby	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
8¾	3	..	Grand Union	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
40	23	3	*Grand Un pf	300	31	31	31	30
31¼	21	1	Granite City Stl	200	22	22	22	21
40⅜	28	1	Grant (WT)	800	30½	30	30	30
15⅞	12½	..	Great Nor pf	2500	13½	14¾	15	14⅞
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	15⅛	15	15	15
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1200	32¼	31¾	32	31¾
116	102	7	Great W Sug pf	30	116	116	116	115
3½	3¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

—H—

8¼	5½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
52⅞	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	200	42	42	42	..
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	100	99⅞	100	..
24⅜	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	15½	15½	15¼	15
68½	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	20	67½	67½	67½	..
8	3	..	Hayes Body	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
98⅞	74	8	Hazel Atlas	400	80	79¾	80	80
81⅝	50	3	Hercules Powder	200	75¼	74¼	74¼	74½
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	126	126	126	.

Commerce and Finance

Roper Forecasts Shift of Federal Relief Burden to States

Business and Industry

Roper Deprecates Tendency to 'Let Government Do It'

Secretary Says Industry Should Get to Work on Its Own Steam

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—In the first New Deal speech to follow Tuesday's vote of confidence in the Government's unprecedented activity, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, warned a radio audience against the growing tendency to "let the Government do it."

At the same time, he prodded industry with the statement "now is certainly the time to stop talking so much about individual initiative and to get down to work and do something about it."

Early Shifting of Relief

With his text chosen to reassure business, Mr. Roper declared that the election victory would not induce the Administration to loose the Treasury purse strings further. Instead he forecast an early shifting of the relief burden from the Federal Government back to states and local communities.

Describing the lead Government must take to get business started on the uproad, Mr. Roper explained: "We have had a great many balky economic horses in the past 18 months. Many of them have had encouragement from the Government. It is time to encourage them to rely upon their own resources and do their own pulling.

"The Government, on the other hand, must not walk in front too long or walk too far ahead, or there will be an encouragement of balkiness on the part of industry and deadening doles for individuals instead of consistent steady pull ahead for all."

He continued:

"I have the definite feeling that we are at the present time at the point of transferring from a distressing emergency period to a broad cooperative normal condition in our economic and social life.

No Dictatorship Coming

"Unhesitatingly, I state that we are not going to have a dictatorship to the left nor an autocracy to the right.

"As soon as future relief requirements can be determined the major portion of these expenditures should be assumed by the states and localities, with federal financial assistance supplied only in those instances where the situation cannot possibly be met without federal aid. We need to discourage the growing tendency to 'let the Federal Government do it.' If national credit, confidence and the self-respect of the individual and the community are not to be impaired these practices and tendencies must be stopped.

"Uncertainties as to future demands and requirements must be eliminated as rapidly as possible so that business can plan for the future, with an assurance of what is to be expected of business. And even if the results are less encouraging than anticipated, the element of certainty will provide an additional impetus to the forces of recovery so effectively mobilized under the President's program.

"The increased indebtedness in this emergency period can be met gradually, as business gets on its feet, earns profits and divides the same equitably and justly with the Government to balance its budget. This does not mean that business will be shouldered with excessive taxes, for it is plainly evident that this would prevent the return of normal and prosperous conditions."

Southern Alkali Opens First Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 8—The first unit of the $7,000,000 plant of the Southern Alkali Corporation has been opened. Officers of the company were hosts to federal, state and local officials. PWA funds were used in building a ship channel to the plant.

Located in this port town because of the proximity of raw materials and natural fuel to tide water, the plant starts with the manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash and the common alkalis.

The plant will utilize three raw materials primarily, salt, limestone and oyster shell. The salt will come from the corporation's own "salt dome" properties in Duval County. The salt will be mined in solution and the brine will be transported by gravity flow through a 61-mile pipe line to the Corpus Christi plant, where a 3,000,000-gallon reservoir has been provided for a reserve supply.

Financed with PWA funds through a navigation district, a 7500-foot-long ship channel has been constructed to the industry, thus extending Corpus Christi's waterway facilities. The plant has its own turning basin. Construction work was started at the plant in July, 1933. Built for expansion, its present units have a daily capacity of 500 tons of basic alkalis.

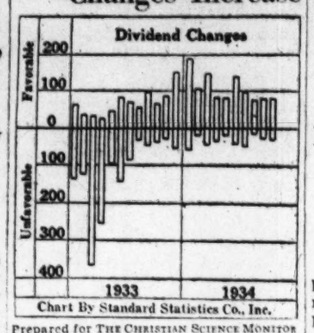
Kelly-Springfield Co. Special Meeting

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—A stockholders' committee of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. which is seeking to oust the present management has asked the company to call a special meeting of stockholders for Dec. 7. The date originally contemplated for the proposed meeting was Nov. 19.

In a letter to the management the committee stated that in addition to the holding of its own members it now represents 3500 stockholders owning in excess of 40 per cent of the outstanding stock entitled to vote.

It was also asserted by the committee that the company showed a total loss of $784,236 for the first nine months of 1934.

Favorable Dividend Changes Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCTOBER'S dividend record was featured by the largest number of both resumptions and omissions since July.

Favorable changes for the month totalled 80, 27 unfavorable, bringing the cumulative totals for the year to date to 1,068 and 324, respectively.

Picture Industry Greatly Improved, Declares Giannini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8—Greatly improved conditions in the motion picture industry, not only in America but also abroad, were reported during an interview recently with Dr. A. H. Giannini, chairman of the general executive committee, Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association.

Returning here after an extended trip to Europe, Dr. Giannini said that he was struck by the evidences of sound progress in the picture business, which is still shadowed by the remnants of reorganization problems. These difficulties, however, are being attacked upon a realistic basis, he feels.

He pointed to the Paramount and Fox West Coast organizations as an example of the efforts being made to deflate top-heavy structures that were able to rush amusement companies into bankruptcy during the past five years, and declared that the final settlement of these adjustment plans would have a decidedly favorable effect upon the film business.

Once the major companies have climbed out of the morass in which they became involved through real estate investments in theaters, Dr. Giannini believes that they will move straight ahead to a more prosperous condition.

Bulgaria to Pay Interest on Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The Bulgarian Government has transferred sufficient funds in dollars to provide for payment of 32½ per cent of the interest due Nov. 15 on the 7½ Stabilization Loan, 1926, according to Speyer & Co. and the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, American fiscal agents for the Kingdom of Bulgaria League of Nations Loans.

Payment will be made, on or after that date, at the rate of $12.19 per $37.50 coupon and $6.09 per $18.75 coupon, upon surrender of such coupons.

The American fiscal agents are also prepared to make further payments on the partly paid July 1, 1933, coupons of the 7 per cent Settlement Loan at the rate of $6.52 per $35 coupon and $3.26 per $17.50 coupon, and on the partly paid Nov. 15, 1932, coupons of the 7½ per cent Stabilization Loan at the rate of $3.35 per $37.50 coupon and $1.67 per $18.75 coupon, which payments are offered to holders in full settlement of the balances due on these coupons. All coupons surrendered must be accompanied by appropriate letters of transmittal.

Southerners to Receive $759,972,000 for Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—This year's cotton crop, including seed, will bring southern producers the sum of $759,972,000, despite drastic acreage reductions, said Prof. I. O. Schaub, dean of agriculture at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, located here.

Dean Schaub, in charge of reduction plans for this State, has made a study of conditions throughout the South and bases his observations on information in hand. The total amount realized in 1932, he said, was $483,913,000. Last year's crop brought $717,007,000.

Aid for Cane Sugar Trade Is Planned in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—An advisory board to assist development of the cane sugar industry has been instituted by the State Parliament.

The legislation is designed to bring the industry more closely in touch with the experimental stations' developmental and experimental program. The board will give the sugar industry, rather than the Government, the controlling power, which is a departure from the usual custom.

N. Y. Board of Trade Urges Relief From Price Fixing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The New York Board of Trade is today on record as urging a federal policy that will relieve business of governmental regulations for price fixing and curbing legitimate competition.

In a letter to President Roosevelt, made public today, Percy C. Magnus, president of the board, urges him to curtail the emergency powers of the Government and to place greater responsibility upon industry itself in formulating, revising and administering codes of fair competition.

Corporate Profit In Last Quarter Off 25 Per Cent

Nine Months Net, However, Up 27 P. C., Says New York Survey

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The reported profits of 263 American industrial, railroad, public utility and miscellaneous companies, as a group, aggregated $162,034,660 for the third quarter of 1934, a decrease of 25 per cent, compared with net profits of $218,059,221 reported for the third quarter of 1933, according to records compiled by Eastman, Dillon and Co., and made public today.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1934, however, the same companies reported profits of $578,976,434, an increase of 27 per cent, compared with profits of $455,423,647 reported for the corresponding period of 1933.

Several Firms Strong

Groups which showed conspicuous strength in the third quarter of 1934, despite the general trend, the firm points out, were electrical equipment, paper and publishing, railroad equipment and tobacco.

Good showings, in view of the activity of the corresponding period of last year, were made by the following groups: buildings, chemicals, finance, machinery, mines and metals, office equipment.

Poorer showings, but without conspicuous weakness, were made by the following groups: coal, containers, foods and drugs, household, shipping.

Disappointing results were indicated for the following groups: automobiles, automobile accessories, oils, railroads, steel and iron, textiles, utilities (all classes).

"Over the nine-month period, improvement has been slow in the consumer goods and service groups (foods, household, financial, automobiles), and in the railroads," the report says. The shipping, utility and textile groups have shown positive declines—that of the last probably arising through labor difficulties. Products of the mines and heavier goods industries (automobile accessories, building, chemicals, electrical equipment, machinery, oils, railroad equipment and steel and iron) stand well ahead of last year's nine months' results."

Production Declines

Commenting upon the above figures, the firm states:

"During the third quarter of this year production activity in industry, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index, fell approximately 20 per cent from the activity of the corresponding period of 1933. Net income to industry declined 25 per cent in the like period, according to our compilation of the earnings of 263 companies. Results from the third quarter of 1934 were forced to stand against those for the period of 1933 which witnessed the culmination of the sharp ante-code rise. Apparently, those groups which have had to contend with almost universally rising prices this year in the face of their limited abilities to raise prices accordingly, have suffered most by comparison."

About $20,000,000 In Gold on Way to N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Some $20,000,000 of gold, mostly from France, is on the way to New York from Europe, it was learned in financial circles yesterday.

The metal is moving in response to weakness of the European gold currencies in terms of dollars. It has become profitable to buy foreign currencies at their present cheapened levels, turn the proceeds into gold in Paris, and resell the gold in New York in return for higher-priced dollars.

New Army Specifications Will Aid Arizona Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona farmers are rejoicing over news that the cloth in United States Army raincoats is hereafter to be woven from Arizona Pima cotton.

Recently the War Department called for bids on a large quantity of raincoats, enough to use approximately 1,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. It was specified that the cotton be of the Egyptian type—that is, with fiber 1⅛ inches or more in length—spun and woven in America.

Arizona, the only State that produces Egyptian-type cotton, persuaded Secretary Dern to change the specifications and require that the cotton in those raincoats also be grown in America.

The annual crop of Arizona Egyptian cotton, all of the Pima variety, is about 12,000 bales, and is exempted from restrictions of the Bankhead Act.

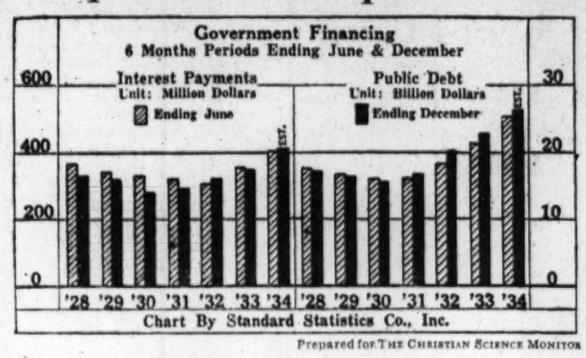
Price Trend Downward On Montreal Exchanges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 8—The downward trend of securities during October was reflected in the generally lower values of stocks and bonds traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market as of Oct. 31 as compared with values on Sept. 30.

The total value of listings, however, at $6,717,248,084, recorded an advance of $20,115,865 over the total at the end of September. This was the result of the listing of the 1934 Dominion Refunding Loans, which increased the total for government bonds, and a slight increase in the value of unlisted miscellaneous stocks on the Montreal Curb Market.

U. S. Debt Interest May Soon Top 1914 Principal of Debt



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sharp U. S. Debt Expansion in Last Three Years Not Accompanied by Like Rise in Annual Interest Total Now Rapidly Increasing

As the accompanying chart indicates, the enormous expansion in the governmental debt in the last three years has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the annual debt charges.

Nevertheless, the rise this year has been sharp and, at the present rate of increase, it is not difficult to visualize a time in the not distant future when the annual interest charge will equal the entire principal on the funded debt outstanding just prior to the war.

The World's Business

Getting Back the Silver

WHEN the new Congress convenes, President Roosevelt can show a good record of silver buying. Nobody knows how much he has purchased. For the operations have been wrapped in so much secrecy that Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, told me recently that many of them were not even down on paper. "They are just up here," he said, tapping his head. But we do know that, combined, the demands of the speculators (who have been buying in anticipation of Treasury buying at a higher price) and the Treasury have forced China to shut off its silver supply. And most of the silver efflux which caused this decision must have gone via London to Washington.

* * *

This movement held much interest for the economic historian. For it reversed a movement which has been in progress ever since the days of the clipper ships.

Trade with China touched the American imagination very early after the attainment of separate statehood. Sailors, home from the Revolutionary Wars, circulated in New England tales of the fabulous profits to be made in the "East India" (i. e. China) trade. Especially were Yankee trading instincts aroused. In the streets of Boston and Salem one John Ledyard told astonishing stories of sixpenny North American furs on sale at Canton for $100. New England merchants threw themselves with zest into preparations for the first expedition to China. The Empress of China was equipped, and it set sail from New York in 1784. From this beginning the United States rapidly attained a position second only to England as a carrying power in the Orient.

In those early days young America had very little to sell. Furs were one commodity. But, according to the old books, ginseng was even more important. (Incidentally, this is an example of a product which, although of no local worth, may be a valuable article in international trade). Ginseng is a root formerly found in abundance in the hills of New England. It sufficed, along with furs and commodities purchased in Europe, to exchange for what were called the "elegant luxuries" of China, silks, porcelains, objects d'art.

* * *

China, however, was then in American's present position—it boasted of its economic self-containment. Listen to the Emperor Chien Lung, the famous eighteenth century monarch of China and you may imagine a high protectionist talking. "Our Celestial Empire," he wrote, to George III of England, in replying to George's letter introducing a trade mission:

> "possesses all things in prolific abundance and lacks no product within its own borders. There is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce. But as the tea, silk, and porcelain which the Celestial Empire produces are absolute necessities to European nations and to yourselves, we have permitted, as a signal favour, that foreign hongs should be established at Canton, so that your wants might be supplied and your country thus participate in our beneficence."

So the clippers had to eke out their inelegant objects of commerce with hard silver. That is to say that they had to make cash payment for their purchases.

* * *

China does not produce any silver. But she has been accumulating the metal ever since trade intercourse started. This was long before the beginning of modern treaty relations with the United States. A book was recently written showing the extent of the commerce between Europe and China on the overland route. Even at that time China sold and seldom bought. So great were the China purchases of Rome that the Empire saw its metallic money flowing away. The mines of Spain and Greece failed to make up for the loss. Alison, the great British historian, puts down the fall of Rome, indeed, to this state of things.

So it was when the young Americans began their trading from Salem, Boston and Baltimore. They might scrape two continents for an outgoing load of merchandise, but they could not find much that was exchangeable for Chinese merchandise. The result was that they went out with their holds full of kegs of silver, either in bullion or "pieces of eight."

It is difficult to record the facts as to the drain of silver. Customs records in China and the United States do not give them. But enough data have been collected from the account books of New England and New York merchants to show that the outgo was very great. The most important New York house trading with China reported in 1824 that its exports were as follows: specie, $900,000; British manufactured goods $356,407; American products, furs, ginseng, etc, $60,000. Dr. Tyler Dennett in his book "Americans in Eastern Asia" mentions a House committee report in 1819 as stating that "the whole amount of our current coin is probably not more than double that which has been exported in a single year to India, including China in the general term." For an estimate of the metal drain, perhaps Prof. C. F. Remer may be cited as the most authoritative writer on China's balance of payments. He thinks that no less than 60 per cent of the value of the goods taken to China by the Americans from about 1800 to 1835 took the form of silver.

* * *

The American clippers earned most of their silver from their trade with Europe. Silver mining in the New World was restricted mainly to South America and Europe obtained the output. But Europe could not see the metal flowing away without cudgeling its brains for a substitute. At one time, the Chinese were persuaded to sign contracts to accept part payment for their own products in woollens and other factory products. Still no near balance could be struck. At last, the traders thought of opium. Most people are brought up to believe that the "rascally" westerners introduced opium to China. That is wrong. It had already been grown on Chinese soil. What the westerners introduced was foreign (i. e., Indian) opium. This was the only commodity in the western ships to which the Chinese took with any show of avidity. The traffic throve mightily, even after it was declared illicit in 1800, and the silver accumulated in China since the time of Rome had to be tapped in order to pay for it. It is not on record, however that Americans dealt extensively in opium, if at all. On net balance in trading, therefore, the United States still continued to owe China money. But the balance was no longer settled with hard money in kegs. Settlements were made triangularly. As the result of the new opium demand, China remitted silver to England, and American vessels began to carry bills on London instead of silver.

* * *

For the first time in American history the Roosevelt Administration has made an effort to recapture some of the store of silver which China has gained partly out of past selling of goods to Americans. One or two hundred millions of dollars have come out. China has now shut the door on any more metal exports, and in so doing would seem to have dictated a modification of the silver buying policy. China is one of the two great stores of silver. The other is India, and, as I explained some time ago, India is not likely to open its hoards to Mr. Morgenthau. The President can always say that he has done his best for the silver bloc. But Oriental love of the silver that came originally from the West has been too much for him.

H. B. E.

British Economist Descries Approach Of Stabilization

Schuster Says Confidence in Currency Requisite—Lauds Credit Expansion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The establishment of some definite relation between currencies in the exchange markets indicates the approach of international monetary stabilization, Sir George Schuster, financial adviser to the British Government, told an audience at a luncheon under the auspices of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Sir George, who is here from London to study measures taken to promote reform and recovery in connection with this country's "vast experiment" said that a factor in regard to stabilization that should be cautiously watched was the potentialities of an enormous expansion in the currency position of the world. Confidence was a requisite, however, if these potentialities were to be realized, he indicated.

The speaker said that unemployment relief in Great Britain, as carried out since the end of the World War, has had the effect of stabilizing home markets, aiding in distribution of goods of all kinds and in spreading purchasing power.

Near Stabilization

Commenting on the departure of the United States from the gold standard, Sir George observed that he could see "no ground on which we could quarrel with what was done here, and it seems to me that it would have been an extremely difficult thing for this country to maintain the dollar at the old gold parity while we in the United Kingdom, managing a currency which has a determining effect on all the operations of the world, have departed so far from the old parity."

Referring to the stabilization of United States and British currencies, Sir George said:

"I think anyone who has looked at the course of the rates of exchange over the last few months may be encouraged in the belief that whatever may be the policy of those who operate the exchange equalization funds on both sides of the Atlantic, there is now some definite relation established, and that it may be very difficult to disturb that relation even if it were desired on one side or the other side to do so.

"I therefore believe that we are definitely nearer the day of international stabilization, and the more we can understand each other, the more we can both agree that what the world needs now is a feeling of security and confidence, so that the myriads of human beings who engage in the economic life of the world can go about their business with confidence in enterprise, the more likely is it that we shall have not only exchange stabilization but a great revival of the world's trade."

Credit Boom Possible

"Then there is another factor in the situation which makes one feel that there is room for improvement, that at the same time, should give us ground for caution. We have now in the currency position of the world the potentialities of enormous expansion. But the fact that in all countries except the very small gold bloc, gold now in terms of their currency is worth 40 to 50 per cent more than it was at the old parity, gives the most enormous margin for expansion.

"In addition to that, there are available large stocks of hoarded gold which given a return of confidence throughout the world, might flow back and become available for currency purposes."

Sir George spoke of the situation in Great Britain as generally improved and satisfactory. He said "there has been a steady expansion of business and a definite revival of international trade is going on." He characterized the changes that have quietly taken place in the United Kingdom since the war as "something like an economic revolution."

In conclusion, Sir George pleaded for greater understanding and cooperation between the two countries in order to deal not only with their own problems and mutual interests, but with world affairs generally.

Japanese Sugar Output Increases 41 P. C. in Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—During the year 1934-35, production of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, is estimated at 1,131,000 long tons by Lamborn & Co. This compares with 803,000 tons manufactured last season, an increase of 328,000 tons, or approximately 41 per cent.

Of the estimated 1,131,000 tons of sugar indicated to be produced in the coming season, 1,102,000 tons will be derived from cane while 29,000 tons will be obtained from beets. Of last year's outturn, 780,000 tons were produced from cane and 23,000 tons from beets.

The coming sugar crop is expected to be the largest since 1931-32 when 1,137,000 tons were manufactured.

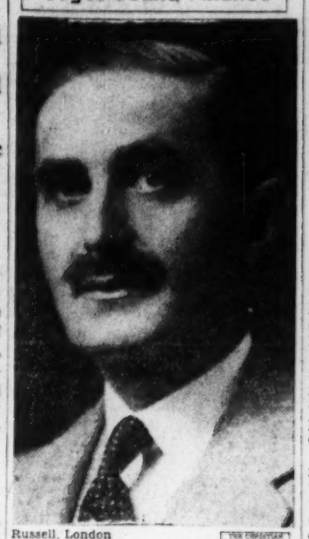
New Car to Save $220 A Year in Freight Hauling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 8—New York, Washington and Chicago this month will view a new lightweight hopper car that, in the opinion of railroad men, would effect an annual saving of approximately $220 a year per car in freight hauling if adopted by the railroads in their modernization programs.

Developed by the Pressed Steel Car Company the new car is 7½ tons lighter than the ordinary hopper car through the utilization of new alloy steel and departure from old designs in many of its parts. A corresponding increase of 7½ tons in "pay load" is thus made possible.

Urges Sound Finance



Russell, London

Sir George E. Schuster

Financial Adviser to the British Government and Former Finance Member of the Indian Government

Bigger Corn Crop In Danube Basin Reported for 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Danube Basin corn crop for 1934 is estimated by the Washington Agricultural Department at 480,000,000 bushels compared with 435,500,000 bushels during 1928-32.

Previous estimates of a crop of 527,500,000 bushels had to be reduced because of cold rainy weather since early October. The unfavorable weather prevented the maturing of much corn that was not planted until May because of spring drought. This corn will be used as green fodder. This is especially the situation in Bulgaria and Roumania. In Hungary and Yugoslavia the entire crop reached maturity.

The quantity of corn to be available for export from the Danube Basin in 1934-35 is placed at 79,000,000 bushels compared with exports of 47,000,000 bushels in 1933-34. The carryover from the 1933-34 crop is placed at 10,600,000 bushels.

The corn crop in the surplus producing companies of the Danube Basin is of special interest this year because of the drought damage to feed crops in northwestern and central Europe. Even with prospects for larger exports of corn from the Danube Basin this year, European livestock producers—particularly in Germany—will be seriously handicapped because of the existing feed shortage, says the bureau.

Oklahoma Pay Rolls Show Small Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 8—Though employment in Oklahoma industries declined slightly, from 30,734 in August, to 30,458 in September, average weekly aggregate pay rolls showed a small advance to a new total of $669,758, or $21.99 per capita, according to a compilation by W. A. Pat Murphy, State Commissioner of Labor.

That Oklahoma industrial employment is showing substantial improvement is shown by the comparisons with a year ago. Employment during September was up 4298 from the corresponding month of 1933. The average weekly earnings of each employee were up $1.53 from a year ago.

Indicated Cotton Crop 9,634,000 Bales

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP) — A cotton crop of 9,634,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight each is reported by the Department of Agriculture as being indicated by conditions, Nov. 1.

Indications a month ago were for a crop of 9,443,000 bales, while two months ago a crop of 9,252,000 bales was indicated.

Production last year was 13,047,262 bales. Two years ago 13,003,000 bales were produced, and in 1931 17,095,000 bales.

The indicated yield of lint cotton per acre this year is 169.3 pounds, compared with 165.9 pounds a month ago, 208.5 pounds picked in 1933 and 169.9 pounds, the average acre yield 1923-32.

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Nov. 1 was reported to have totaled 7,920,231 running bales, counting 142,420 round bales as half bales and excluding linters.

Outside Stock Transfer To Be Taxed by Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 8—The Ontario Government has placed in force a tax that must be paid when stock in Ontario companies is transferred outside the Province as well as within it, thereby revoking a ruling of the Henry Government made last spring that this tax would not be collected, it was announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn.

It was estimated that a loss of $100,000 had been suffered by the Province since Mr. Henry on May 25 declared that stock transfers completed outside Ontario would be exempted from taxation.

Globe & Rutgers Insurance Company Elects New Head

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Fred A. Hubbard, former senior vice-president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, will become president of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company shortly after Nov. 15.

The election of Mr. Hubbard, in the business 30 years, is preliminary to the company's reentrance in the insurance field, it was announced. Globe & Rutgers rehabilitation plans are nearing completion.

Policy Changes In the NRA Good Sign, Says Bank

Brightens Prospects for Economic Recovery in U. S. Is Claim

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The modifications in the policies of the National Recovery Administration that are currently being made are the most hopeful developments brightening the prospect for economic recovery, according to the National City Bank in its monthly review. It points especially to the proposed elimination of price and production controls from code provisions.

"It should be said at once," the review says, "that expectations as to the degree of cost and price reduction that can be accomplished by eliminating price and production controls may easily run too high, and thus are subject to disappointment.

Landmark in Recovery Program

"The rise in prices of industrial products has been chiefly due to the increased costs of labor, materials and taxes, rather than to the controls, and to reduce prices the more important elements of cost will have to be dealt with.

"Even with this qualification, however, the shift of policy is a landmark in the recovery program. It recognizes that cost reduction and lower prices for manufactured goods provide the way out of the depression, a principle whose acceptance has heretofore seemed in doubt. It concedes in effect that the efforts of an overhead authority to check competition by the exercise of price and production control may go so far as to prevent needed price adjustments, weaken the incentive to reduce costs, protect inefficient and uneconomically located plants, and encourage the holding of goods at prices which prevent them from moving freely into consumption. It gives weight to the undoubted truth that the limitations on machinery installations included in many of the codes may discourage use of new methods and new inventions, although they would give aid to the capital goods industries.

Goods Must Move Freely

"Much may grow out of the application of the new principles in coming months," the bank continues. "In last analysis the depression may be defined as a breakdown in the exchange of goods, due to disruption by various forces of the price terms upon which the exchange could be satisfactorily carried on. It follows that recovery will be achieved when prices are established at which goods will again move freely in trade, so that the productive facilities of the country may be used without blockading the markets, and the idle workers may again be given employment."

Pointing out that the farmer is back in the market with the largest cash income since 1931, the survey stresses that, "if price reductions through lowered costs could be uniformly effected throughout the industrial system, it is a sound assumption that an expansion in trade would take place."

Financial Condition Of Virginia Much Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8—Indications that the entire State of Virginia is in much better financial condition than it was a year ago are seen in receipts from rural post-offices for the purchase of money orders, according to Clyde W. Saunders, Richmond postmaster.

During the four months ending Oct. 31, there was an increase of $582,373.11 over the corresponding four-month period of 1933, and during the last quarter there was an increase of $292,150.88 over the corresponding quarter of 1933 in the sale of money orders in third and fourth class post offices of the State, Postmaster Saunders said.

During last month, a total of $1,052,585.82 in receipts was received from these rural offices, as compared with $762,363.59 of October, 1933.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., November 7, 1934.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business, November 17, 1934. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary

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LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

SUPERVISED SHARES

PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST

Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
31 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

John A. Heydler's Successor Is Named — Pacific Coast Conference Football

Ford A. Frick Is Elected Head Of National League

Former Head of Service Bureau Is President, Succeeding Heydler

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Ford A. Frick, head of the National League's service bureau since last spring, today was elected president in succession to John A. Heydler, who was named chairman of the league's board of directors, a new office. Harvey Traband was elected secretary-treasurer.

Heydler, who resigned last week because of ill health, had held both the presidency and the secretary-treasurership since 1918. He was named to the new office of chairman of the board for life.

Frick, who will not be 40 until December, is the youngest man ever to hold that office in major league history. He is a former newspaper man and conducts a sports column over a New Jersey radio station.

Both Frick and Triband's appointments were for one year only.

A statement from the club owners said their election was "unanimous."

Frick, as busy in his new office as Dizzy Dean at a ball game, had no formal statement for the press, but said he did want it made clear that there was no contest between himself and Traband for the post.

The latter confirmed this and said he thought "no happier solution could have been made than the election of Frick."

Frick will continue to handle the publicity for the league in addition to his duties as president.

The magnates needed only an hour and a half to reach a decision and conduct the election and they said no outside figures were considered for either office "it being the feeling of the owners that National League affairs could best be conducted by men who have been in the organization."

No announcement was made as to the salaries voted the three, but Frick said that "Heydler was well taken care of" and that both he and Traband were well satisfied with the terms of their contracts. It was believed Frick, who received $12,000 head of the service bureau, probably was raised to $18,000 or $20,000, that Traband was raised several thousand from his reported stipend of $10,000 as secretary to Heydler and that the latter probably will receive $10,000 to $15,000 as chairman of the board.

The new president of the oldest major league circuit was born on a farm near Kendalville, Ind., Dec. 19, 1894, attended DePauw University and did his first newspaper work in Colorado Springs, Colo. From there he worked east to New York, where he has been a sports writer for several years.

He started a radio column over WOR, Newark, N. J., several years ago, which he carried on in addition to his newspaper work. He said today, however, that he would have to give that up when he takes office as president Dec. 11.

The formal statement issued by the league's board of directors on the election, follows:

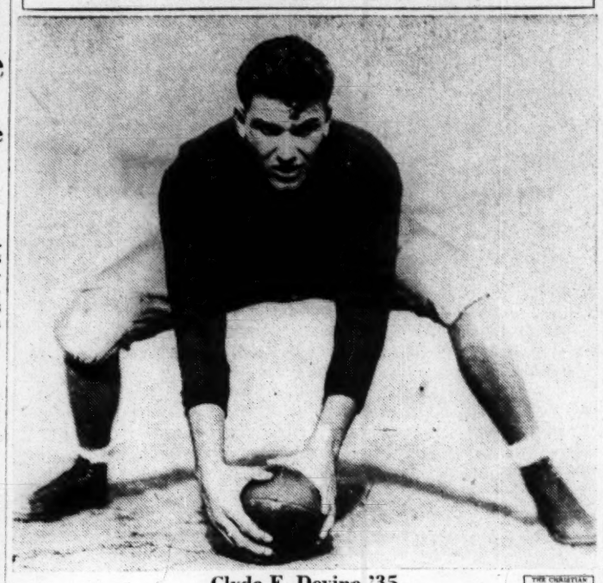
"At their meeting today, Nov. 8, 1934, the club owners of the National League created a new office chairman of the board and elected John A. Heydler to that post for a life term. At the same meeting the league unanimously elected Ford A Frick president, and Harvey Traband secretary-treasurer, with all clubs represented.

"No other candidates were considered for either office, it being the feeling of the owners that National League affairs could best be conducted by men who have been in the organization. Both Mr. Traband and Mr. Frick have been working under Mr. Heydler's supervision and the league feels that with that training they will be better able to conduct the affairs of the office than would men elected from outside."

Dubuque & Sioux City

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $6,000,000 of 4 per cent debenture bonds.

An All-America Possibility



Clyde F. Devine '35
Oregon State College Football Team.

Stoefen Is Given Another Chance To Sign Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The plans of sports promoter Bill O'Brien to include the American Davis Cup doubles team of George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen in his winter tour of professional tennis players went 50 per cent askew today when Stoefen rejected an offer of 12½ per cent of the gate receipts to quit amateur ranks.

Lott, generally recognized as the world's foremost doubles performer, last week signed a contract identical to the one Stoefen turned down. When Lott relinquished his standing with the "Simon-pures" O'Brien expected the Chicagoan's tall tandem partner would do likewise.

Ellsworth Vines, a member of the touring troupe, came on from Los Angeles yesterday with a sealed envelope addressed to O'Brien from Stoefen. It contained not one contract, but two.

The first document was O'Brien's, returned unsigned, and the other contract was drawn up by the golden-haired Stoefen, who rated his services worth at least 20 per cent of the gross gate receipts.

"His price is entirely too high and more than he is worth," O'Brien said. "I have returned the original contract to Stoefen and sent him a telegram that he has until next Tuesday night to return signed."

In the event Stoefen doesn't come to terms with O'Brien the promoter will cast a line for some other amateur to team up with Vines, Bill Tilden and Lott, who will start the winter barnstorming circuit over 75 cities in January.

The players most likely to be sought will be Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., the little Atlantan.

"I talked with Grant during the nationals at Forest Hills in September and while I didn't make him a definite offer he did not say that he was not interested in turning professional," O'Brien said.

Pacific Coast Conference

California			**Stanford**		
54-Calif. Aggies	0		48-San Jose	0	
33-Nevada	0		7-Santa Clara	7	
0-St. Mary's	7		17-Oregon State	0	
7-Pacific	6		20-Northwestern	0	
3-U. C. L. A.	0		3-San Francisco	0	
7-Washington	13		16-So. California	0	
0-Santa Clara	20		27-U. C. L. A.	0	
104	46	138			7
Montana			**Wash. State**		
0-Wash. State	27		27-Montana	0	
0-U. C. L. A.	16		19-So. California	0	
40-Montana M.	0		6-Gonzaga	13	
6-Idaho	13		31-Oregon St.	0	
0-Oregon	13		6-St. Mary's	9	
55	69	89			22
Washington			**Idaho**		
13-Idaho	0		0-Washington	13	
16-Oregon	6		20-Gonzaga	24	
13-California	7		6-Oregon	13	
14-Oregon State	7		13-Montana	6	
56	20	39			56
Oregon			**U. C. L. A.**		
13-Gonzaga	0		14-San Diego T.	0	
26-U. C. L. A.	3		20-Pomona	0	
6-Washington	16		3-Oregon	26	
13-Idaho	6		16-Montana	0	
8-Utah	7		0-California	3	
13-Montana	0		49-Calif. Aggies	0	
			0-Stanford	27	
79	32	102			56
Oregon State			**So. California**		
13-Willamette	0		20-Occidental	0	
19-Pacific	0		40-Whittier	14	
0-San Francisco	10		6-Pacific	0	
0-Stanford	17		0-Wash. State	19	
39-Columbia U.	12		6-Pittsburgh	20	
6-So. California	6		6-Oregon State	6	
0-Wash. St.	31		0-Stanford	16	
7-Washington	14				
84	90	78			75

N. Y. A. C. Squash Team Starts With a Sweep

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	2	0	9	1	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	0	6	4	1.000
City Athletic Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
New York A. C.	0	2	5	0	1.000
Princeton Club	0	2	2	8	.000
Harvard Club	0	2	2	8	.000
Yale Club	0	2	1	9	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The champion team of the New York Athletic Club opened its season yesterday in the metropolitan squash tennis Class A series, as the second round was played, and scored a clean sweep over Princeton Club, 5 to 0, at Princeton Club.

But two of the winners last week, Columbia University Club and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, were also winners at home, and maintained their lead for the present at least. Columbia University Club scored over Yale Club, 4 to 1, with Frank R. Hanson continuing his fine play against Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., the Yale Club leader; while the New Moon team managed to ... ture the odd match, 3 to 2, fror... Harvard Club. The summary:

New York A. C. 5, Princeton Club, 0

H. ... Wolf, New York, won from R. L. Rafalsk... by default.

F. A. ...deverman Jr., New York, defeated C. H. Donner, 15—6, 15—9.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. N. Hynson, 15—13, 5—15, 15—5.

J. J. Lordi, New York, defeated L. B. Dailey, 15—12, 10—15, 15—3.

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated M. C. Markham, 15—7, 15—6.

Columbia U. C. 4, Yale Club 1

P. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., 15—9, 15—5.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated J. S. Becker, 2—15, 15—4, 15—6.

F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—6, 15—5.

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated B. M. Shanley Jr., 9—15, 18—14, 15—10.

N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., defeated H. A. Haines, 15—8, 15—11.

Crescent A.-H. C. 3, Harvard Club 2

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated W. K. Roce, 18—16, 15—11.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 15—6, 15—9.

A. H. Marckwald Jr., Crescent, defeated Joseph Larocque Jr., 15—9, 15—9.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated G. T. Baxter, 15—11, 15—10.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., 11—15, 17—16, 15—11.

Quebec Defeats Cubs 4-1 in Can-Am Opener

Canadian-American Hockey Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Quebec	1	0	0	4	1	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	1	1	4	0

Results Nov. 7
Quebec 4, Boston 1.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers inaugurated the Canadian-American Hockey League season last night with a convincing 4-to-1 victory over the Boston Cubs.

Bessler opened the scoring for Boston six minutes after the game opened. But Ranger got the equalizer four minutes later and Runge put the Beavers in front, 2 to 1, before the first period had closed. Single goals by Mondou in the second period and Lowrey in the third made the Beavers' victory decisive. The summary:

Quebec		Boston
Venne, g		g, Grant
Bourgeault, rd		rd, Davie
Leduc ld		ld, McInenly
Lowrey, c		c, Carrigan
Toupin, rw		rw, Cunningham
Wilson, lw		lw, Heximer

Quebec spares: Doran, Mondou, Ranger, Runge, Lafrance, Quenneville, Raymond. Boston spares: Bretto, Bessler, Hergescheimer, F. Jerwa, Blake, Shill, J. Jerwa. Scoring—First period: 1, Boston, Bessler, 5:55; 2, Quebec, Ranger, 9:55; 3, Quebec, Runge (Mondou), 11:00; Penalty: Davie. Second period: 4, Quebec, Mondou, 10:30; Penalty: Lowrey. Third period: 5, Quebec, Lowrey (Runge), 19:45; Penalties: Doran, Raymond, McInenly, Ranger, Bessler.

President Close to Football

★ ★ ★

Hears Excited Cries of Youth Practicing And Playing Almost Under Study Window

★ ★ ★

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—President Roosevelt, self-styled quarterback of the New Deal, has been getting a lot of real football atmosphere in the smack of cleated shoes against inflated leather and the excited cries of youngsters almost underneath the window of his White House study.

A good brassie shot to the south of the White House lies the ellipse where young Washingtonians practice end runs and reverses or play scheduled amateur games.

From a window in the executive mansion, the President, who knows something about the game himself, often has looked down on this uptown sports center, surrounded on several sides by huge government buildings.

Momentous questions are being pondered in the White House and lesser problems are being solved in the other buildings, but all is play around the ellipse. Nor is President Roosevelt out of sympathy with this.

One of the President's favorite answers when asked about the possibility of some future governmental move is to drop into football language. His answer, in effect, is that a good quarterback can't figure out his scoring plays too far in advance, but must decide on the basis of conditions when the goal line is within reach.

Visitors to the capital sometimes are astonished to see boys passing and kicking footballs and yelling loudly within the shadow of the Chief Executive's temporary office in the oval study.

Giants Meet In P. C. Conference Gridiron Games

Washington Faces Stanford in Crucial Football Contest Saturday

Pacific Coast Football Standing

	W	T	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Washington	4	0	0	56	20	1.000
Washington State	3	0	0	77	0	1.000
Stanford	3	0	0	60	0	1.000
Oregon	3	0	1	58	34	.750
California	1	0	1	10	13	.500
Idaho	1	0	2	19	32	.333
U. C. L. A.	1	0	3	19	56	.250
So. California	0	1	2	6	42	.000
Oregon State	0	1	3	13	68	.000
Montana	0	0	4	6	69	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 8—Giants of the football title race in the Pacific Coast Conference clash this Saturday on what may well prove the peak of the season. Washington, with four wins and no defeats, invades the Stanford gridiron at Palo Alto, Calif., with three straight victories. Another game, which in years past rated as the biggest affair, takes California to Southern California at Los Angeles. These teams, however, have been defeated in and out of the conference.

Important, because of tradition, is the clash of Oregon and Oregon State at Portland, Ore., with the foremost favored due to its third victory in four conference starts. One other league engagement takes Idaho to Washington State for an almost certain defeat, while Montana goes out of the league but stays inside of state lines, journeying to Butte to face Montana State. Only U. C. L. A. is idle this Saturday, and it gets into action with an Armistice Day celebrating battle Monday against St. Mary's at Los Angeles.

Intercepts Forward and Scores

Though tied at the halfway mark in its game last Saturday, Washington continued its march toward national honors by defeating Oregon State, 14 to 7. This Huskie victory may be ascribed to the over-anxiety of the Beavers to win, which, of course, detracts nothing from recognition of Washington's ability to deny them.

Charles Bond '37, tackle for Washington, intercepted a forward pass and dashed 36 yards for a touchdown in the last period. Washington came from behind to tie in the second period when Walter Rohrschieb '37, end, recovered an Oregon State fumble on the 24-yard line, and the Huskies embarked on a battering offensive which smashed Burl T. Bufkin '35, halfback, over the goal line. Bond and Elmer Logg '37, quarterback, kicked the afterpoints.

In a game not so formidable, Stanford swept to a 27-to-0 victory over U. C. L. A., keeping its conference list of opponents scoreless for another week. R. H. Grayson '36, who begins to look like an all-America fullback, made two touchdowns for Stanford, and halftime stopped him on the one-yard line when he seemed destined for another. R. A. Hamilton '36, halfback, intercepted a pass and ran 46 yards for the third touchdown, while Charles G. Ledbetter '37, substitute fullback, rushed the fourth one from the six-yard line in the final period. J. H. Moscrip '36, end, scored three of the four afterpoint tries, and figured largely in the brilliant and varied offensive of the Indians.

California Meets Trojans

Last year Washington defeated Stanford, 6 to 0, the latter's only loss of the regular season, in spite of which they won the title.

Stung by the 20-to-0 defeat outside the Conference, California goes to Southern California in a mood to redeem its reputation. Santa Clara, the team beating the Golden Bears last week, has a habit of doing the same to other big rivals, but this does not ease California's feelings. The Trojans took it easy last week in preparation for the Bears, and the game should be a close one despite the frequent losses of Hollywood's favorites. The Trojans won last year, 6 to 3.

In view of their fine showing last week, Oregon State looms as a more troublesome rival for Oregon this Saturday. They surprised Washington by scoring first. In the second period, Robert J. Patrick '36, substitute halfback, seized a punt and ran 53 yards to score. The Beavers did well to hold the Huskies on even terms most of the game. Oregon, on the other hand, gathered another victory, 13 to 9, over Montana. The margin should have been larger, judging from other scores against the Grizzlies, but perhaps the Webfooters had their eye on this Saturday's prospects. It was a muddy field, but Maurice Van Vliet '35, halfback, broke loose for touchdown runs of 41 and 20 yards in the third and fourth periods. Montana was going strong on a desperate 63-yard march when the game ended. Last year Oregon defeated Oregon State, 13 to 3, and on form should do it again.

Idaho got going last week with a 12-to-0 victory over College of Idaho. Ross Sundberg '37, fullback, smashed the first touchdown from the 11-yard line. Devlin tore 36 yards through tackle to score the other. Washington State was surprised last Friday, 9 to 6, by St. Mary's. The Cougars should repeat their 14-to-0 victory of last year over Idaho's ponies.

Vitt Signs As Manager

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Oscar Vitt, for many years rated as one of the outstanding managers in minor league baseball, recently was signed to lead the Oakland Club for 1935. It was what sports circles accepted as the opening move to build the local Pacific Coast League club into a pennant contender for next season. Vitt succeeds Ray Brubaker, released after two years as manager of the Oaks.

Denis Tansey Passes Away

MONTREAL, Nov. 8 (AP)—A familiar figure in politics and sport of past days was removed today with the passing here of Denis Tansey, 71. He was a former member of the Quebec Legislature for St. Ann's and was one of the founders of the old Shamrock Lacrosse Club. He was a noted lacrosse player in his youth and captained the Shamrock lacrosse team that went to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

Dobie Had Second Team Equal to First

By the Associated Press

GIL DOBIE, Cornell University football coach, once lectured on the desirability of "pepping up" a team, no matter what the class of the opposition in prospect. He stressed the risk of taking chances, even against so-called "set-up" teams. At the time Dobie had one of his "steam-roller" machines at Cornell and one of his listeners broke in to inquire:

"How about Blank College, Gil? You will have trouble steaming up your team for that one, won't you?"

"Not a bit," replied Dobie. "If I can't steam up the first team, I'll steam up the second."

Paavo Nurmi Would Change the I.A.A.F. Amateur Ruling

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, world-famous runner, now 38 years old, gives no indication of forgetting or forgiving the ruling of the International Amateur Athletic Federation which in 1932 gave him the name of professional.

In an interview with the Helsingin Sanomat, Nurmi argues that the enormous public interest in sports, and the demand for "star" athletes, ought to be given due consideration in the question of what constitutes "amateur rating."

"Ought the sttutes of the I.A.A.F. be altered?" Nurmi was asked.

Beat the Rules

"There is no doubt about that," replied the great Paavo, "but it will never be possible to formulate such statutes as cannot be gotten around in some way.

"It must be remembered that the law of supply and demand rules as strongly in athletics as in the commercial world. The public demands individual record men in athletic programs. So the organizers of athletic programs compete with one another for attractions. In their competition they use money as an enticement, and an ordinary mortal finds it difficult to resist.

"In all other spheres a man who has achieved a world-wide reputation is considered unwise if he does not charge adequately for his appearance. At his expense foreigners earn enormous sums. From a political-economic point of view it is silly to go abroad to run and earn hundreds of thousands or even millions of marks for the foreigners concerned, without bringing any of that money back to one's own country."

Nurmi then brings a recognition of his advancing years into his argument.

Starving's Uncomfortable

"In my opinion it is better, and more honorable, to earn by your own endeavors than to sit and wait for some possible national gift or assistance, so that you do not starve when your athletic course is run. The 'star' athlete idea has developed so far now that a star of whom the 'nation' demands a victory in the name of his native land must devote himself so altogether to athletics that his civil profession must suffer in consequence."

For the younger athletes, Nurmi has a bit of parental advice.

"I am further of the opinion that the present athletic youth had better think of a regular profession in the first place. It is only the very exceptional person who can live by athletics."

For the 1936 Olympics in Berlin the famous runner predicts a much better competition from Finland than in the Los Angeles games. The entire competition, he is sure, will be far more lively than ever before.

Simpson Likes Chances of N. Y. 'Amerks' in Race

New Players Bolster Hopes for National Hockey League Playoffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The New York American hockey team, which first introduced the game to New York, is now ready to start with considerably increased power for what is expected to be their most successful season, as the players finished with the preliminary practice, preparatory to opening Madison Square Garden a week from tonight.

Manager Joe Simpson and William V. Dwyer, franchise holder, are more confident of a playoff place this season than ever before, and judging from their increased playing strength, seem justified in that confidence. With a front line strengthened by Harry Oliver, obtained from Boston Bruins, and a new pair of wingmen from Syracuse for the third group of forwards, they have been able to utilize the services of Charles "Rabbit" McVeigh to fill any vacancies which may occur in a game, and this will help the team considerably.

But it is the acquisition of that veteran defense man, Alex. Smith, also from the Bruins, that causes the chief confidence of the management. With Mervyn Dutton and Bill Brydge still the first line, Smith will be a tower of strength in combination with young Allen Murray as their relief, where there were gaps last season.

Roy Worters, back once more to the form which made his selection as a star goalkeeper several years ago, will be guardian of the nets, while the first line will include Dutton and Brydge as defense men, Norman Himes at center, with Oliver at right wing and Bob Gracie along the other sideboards. Murray and Smith will be the second line of defense, according to present plans, with Harold Conn, center; Eddie Burke, right, and Dede Klein, left, the second line of attack.

Art Chapman has the center position on the third forward line, but two newcomers, Lorne Carr and David Shriner, who were prominent on the Syracuse team last season, have been brought down, the former having replaced Ronnie Martin, exchanged into the Salt City aggregation. The arrival of Shriner relieves McVeigh from regular duty, and leaves him free to fill in when needed, especially when the penalty box is occupied by members of the team. As a consumer of time, the little wing man is without a parallel, as American fans know who have seen him in action.

The Americans have an advantage in escaping outside games prior to their Madison Square Garden appearance, but will confine their activities with the Toronto Maple Leafs here next Thursday.

Averill's Homer Helps Beat Nippon All Stars

HAKODATE, Japan, Nov. 8 (AP)—A four-run, first-inning rally, climaxed by Earl Averill's homer, gave America's Oriental baseball invaders a 5-to-2 victory over the Nippon All Stars here today.

A crowd of 8000 turned out to watch the American big league stars show their wares. Babe Ruth, as much of a hero in Japan today as he ever was in America, singled once, walked once and flied out twice. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Americans	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	1
Nippon All Stars	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Gomez, Foxx and Hayes; Aoshiba and Kuji, Inokawa.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD officials have no announcement or comment regarding the information that Holy Cross will not be on the Crimson football schedule in 1936, which may be the same as an admission of the truth. It is a known fact that no opponent excepting Yale is regarded as a permanent fixture in Harvard football. Although the Harvard Athletic Association officials would like to form their football schedules without comment, such cannot be the case. Especially is this true locally, and, in this particular instance, Holy Cross has been on the Crimson schedule for a longer period of time than is customary. Next year will see the Crusaders in the Stadium for the last time; at least, until after 1940. Notre Dame is being mentioned as the possible successor to Holy Cross in 1936 and 1937.

★ ★ ★

Another interesting angle of Harvard football is the manner in which the present varsity coaching staff and H. A. A. officials are taking the announcement in a local paper supposedly revealing what is wrong with Harvard football. The criticism and inside information is causing much mirth and laughter among those to whom the "finger" points. Other rumors, blasts or revelations of this nature, and at a time like this, wherein Harvard football is floundering, usually cause a stir and flurry of bother to the coaches. If the rumor which inferred that Eddie Casey is through as head coach at Harvard is true, then Eddie Casey has developed an unusual jovial disposition, for laughter pealed through the Dillon Field House corridors yesterday.

★ ★ ★

The Harvard junior varsity and freshmen football teams will meet at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon. The game is scheduled to start at 2 o'clock. The Crimson freshmen have defeated Worcester Academy, 19 to 6; Tufts Jayvees, 40 to 7; Dartmouth, 27 to 0, and played a scoreless tie with Phillips Exeter Academy. The Harvard junior varsity defeated Providence, 14 to 12, and lost to Holy Cross freshmen, 12 to 8, and to Dartmouth's junior varsity, 18 to 6.

★ ★ ★

The next event of the Boston Park Department ERA boys fall playground program will be a novice cross-country race, which will be held over the regular cross-country course at Franklin Field, Nov. 17, at 10:30 a. m. This event will be conducted only for boys of the "B" class, which is restricted to lads under 18 years and under 5ft. 8in. in height. Youngsters competing in this race will each run one half mile with the team of six harriers completing a full three miles. Teams will be represented from the 51 playgrounds which are in operation under the ERA with over 300 youngsters represented. Entries close at 5 p. m., Nov. 15, with William M. Mullen, director-in-charge, Park Department Recreation Office, 440 Park Drive, Fenway.

★ ★ ★

A squad of more than 50 Massachusetts Technology hockey candidates reported to Coach George Owen last night at the Boston Arena. Capt. Paul W. Daley, who met with an accident several weeks ago, will be lost to the team for the season, according to reports. Daley is a senior and hails from Brighton. The wearers of the Cardinal and Gray open their season against Harvard at the Arena on Dec. 8.

★ ★ ★

Russell (Rusty) Saunders, forward, has been elected captain of the Boston Trojans, American Professional Basketball League team, which opens against the New York Jewels in the Boston Arena Monday night. The Boston team has signed Nat Hickey, outstanding and youngest player on the famous Original Celtics. The Trojans will engage in a scrimmage with the Massachusetts Tech basketball squad tomorrow at the Tech hangar, 5 p. m.

★ ★ ★

Hotel Lenox was the scene last night of the regular monthly meeting of the Boston Gridiron Club. More than 95 sports enthusiasts attended. Tom McCabe, director of athletics at Holy Cross, was the presiding officer, with Coach Lone Star Dietz of the Boston Redskins the principal speaker.

★ ★ ★

The proposed visit of the Galway All-Ireland championship football team to Boston has been postponed until further notice, according to local promoters, who received a telegram from New York, notifying them that the third and deciding game between Galway and New York had been ordered for the Yankee Stadium Sunday afternoon by the New York officials.

★ ★ ★

In the first match for the New England pocket billiards championship at the Bosworth Billiard Hall, 92 Tremont Street, last night, Pete Crandall defeated Edward Jackson, 125 to 120. Tonight Edwin Dawson is scheduled to play Bucky O'Brien of Roxbury in another 125-point match.

Vines Sails for England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., intent on adding the world professional indoor tennis title to his list of victories, sailed in the United States liner Manhattan for England yesterday. The tournament for the world title starts at Wembley, Nov. 19. Vines also plans to compete in the French covered court championship. He will return to the United States in about five weeks ready to start in the cross-country tour with the Tilden troupe.

College Soccer Result

West Point 3, Syracuse 2.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A Successor for President Heydler

IT SOMETIMES happens in the world of sport, as well as in the industrial world, that a man fills the position of president of an organization so quietly and with so much tact that little public attention is attracted to him or his doings. Such has been the case with John A. Heydler, who recently tendered his resignation as president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs to take effect Dec. 11. For something like 31 years Heydler has occupied some position with the National League, and during the past 16 or so has been its presiding officer. He has been confronted by many a difficult problem during that time, and the fact that they did not receive a lot of attention from the followers of the National League was due almost entirely to his way of handling them. His interest in the national game and his integrity were well known and respected by all who came in contact with him.

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When Bulldog Meets Bulldog

Next Saturday is the day when Bulldog meets Bulldog on the college gridiron, and we predict that when Georgia faces Yale at New Haven there is going to be a great little football battle between the Bulldog of the South and the Bulldog of the North. Georgia, which by the way was founded by a Yale man, is one of the two colleges that can claim the distinction of having defeated Yale four-straight years on the gridiron, and this year's team is coming North determined to become the first one ever to defeat a Yale eleven five straight times. The other college which has won four straight is Harvard. This is also the rubber game of the Yale-Georgia series, as each college has won five of the 10 already played, all of which makes a very interesting setting for the contest.

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Defending the Goal Posts

How to stop the tearing down of the goal posts is a question which is confronting some of the eastern college football authorities and particularly those at Harvard. Physical force has not been at all successful, and it looks as if the Crimson would either have to win its games or else resort to some kind of strategy. One thing comes to mind right now, and that is to supply a liberal coating of grease to the posts during the intermission between the halves. If that doesn't stop the rioting, probably nothing will.

United States Eastern Ski Group To Set $2000 Aside for Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7—At the recent meeting of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association it was decided that a sum of more than $2000 would be set aside for the 1936 Winter Olympics to be held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

The awarding of many tournaments was the feature of the annual business meeting held in Hotel Weldon.

A New England club, the Chisholm Skiing and Outing Club of Rumford, Maine, was successful in its bid for the association's annual cross-country and jumping championships. The tournament is to be held Feb. 9 and 10. The Norsemen Ski Club of New York also bid for the championships.

Dr. R. C. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., was reelected president of the U. S. E. A. S. A. Other officers chosen were D. P. Hatch, Dartmouth Alumni Outing Club, first vice-president; Park Carpenter, Boston, second vice-president; Margaret Neyland, Bellows Falls, secretary, and Roland Palemdo, New York, treasurer.

The dates awarded for the coming season follow:

Dec. 29—Fourteenth annual college week tournament, Lake Placid Sno Birds.

Jan. 13—Interstate tournament, Bear Mountain W. S. A.; 19—interscholastics, Lebanon (N. H.) S. C.; 20—New York State championships, Norway Ski Club; 26—interscholastics; Franconia (N. H.) Ski Club; 27—Palisade tournament, Bear Mountain W. S. A.; 26-27—cross-country race and ski jump, Salisbury (Conn.) Outing Club.

Feb. 2-3—Eastern interscholastic championships, Nansen Ski Club, Berlin, N. H.; 3—ski jump, Norsemen Ski Club; 8-9—annual tournament, Dartmouth Outing Club; 9-10—eastern cross-country and ski jumping championships, Chisholm Skiing and Outing Club, Rumford, Maine.; 12—Bear Mountain tournament, Bear Mountain W. S. A.

Feb. 16-17—Norfolk cross-country race and ski jump, Norfolk W. S. A., and interscholastics, Dartmouth Outing Club; 21-23—Lake Placid tournament, Lake Placid Sno Birds; 22—Massachusetts State championship jump, Lancaster S. C.; 24—invitation jump, Norsemen Ski Club; 24—ski jump, Brattleboro (Vt.) Outing Club.

March 3—Ski jump, Norway Ski Club.

Clark Leads Scoring Pace With 65 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Earl (Dutch) Clark of the Detroit Lions is setting the scoring pace in the National Professional Football League with a total of 65 points—nine more than his principal rival, Jack Manders of the Chicago Bears.

Beattie Feathers, also of the Bears, leads in ground gaining with 835 yards in 77 tries. Clark is second with 618 yards in 89 attempts. The scoring leaders:

	Touch-downs	Touch-downs	Pts. After Field Goals	T't'l Pts.
Clark, Detroit	7	11	4	65
Manders, Chi. Bears	3	23	5	56
Feathers, Chi Bears	8	0	0	48
Strong, New York	5	5	2	41
Monnett, Green Bay	2	6	4	30

Pitts' 1935 Schedule

PITTSBURGH, Penna. (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh Panthers will resume their football battles with Army, Fordham and Penn State in 1935 it was revealed here recently. The 1935 schedule follows: Sept. 28—Open. Oct. 4—Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Penna.; 12—West Virginia at Pittsburgh; 19—Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; 26—Pennsylvania State at Pittsburgh. Nov. 2—Fordham at New York; 9—United States Military Academy at Pittsburgh; 16—Nebraska at Pittsburgh; 28—Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
Production Conceived and Directed by HASSARD SHORT
THE GREAT WALTZ
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
"Probably the greatest eye-and-ear show of all time."—Percy Hammond, Herald Trib.
Evs. 8:30, 55c to $3.30—Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30 55c to $2.20—500 Or. Seats Every Night $2.20
The CENTER THEATRE, 49th St. and 6th Av.

THE COMEDY HIT!
The Farmer Takes a Wife
With JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
Directed by MARC CONNELLY
48th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Evs. $1.10 to $3.30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 55c to $2.20

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
DODSWORTH
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
"ONE OF THE GREATEST PLAYS I HAVE EVER SEEN."—Walter Winchell, Mirror.
SHUBERT, W. 44th St. 400 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 55c to $2.75

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN
OPERA COMPANY from London OPERAS
This Week—Thurs. to Sat., "Trial by Jury" "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
WEEK Nov. 12, Mon. to Wed., "The MIKADO" Thurs. to Sat.—"Cox and Box" and "Pinafore"
WEEK No. 19, Mon. to Wed., "IOLANTHE" Thurs. to Sat., "THE GONDOLIERS"
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Ave.

L'AIGLON By Clemence Dane
with EVA LE GALLIENNE, ETHEL BARRYMORE
AND THE CIVIC REPERTORY CO.
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, 55c to $2.25
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30, 55c to $2.20

BOSTON
Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Wed. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:15
OLGA AVERINO
SOPRANO (Steinway Piano)

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

American Housewives Prepare the TASTY FOOD Served at the Canterbury Lunch
The Prices Are Reasonable
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

PALMER OYSTER BAR —2 West 49th—
Tout de suite Dinners
FOR TARDY THEATREGOERS
Ready French Casseroles at our Oyster Bar get you to the theatre on time.
Best Food—Unobtrusive Entertainment
Come Before or After the Play!

Jane Davies
145 West 55th Street
Luncheon 50c. — 75c.
Dinner $1.00 — $1.25

321 WEST 56TH STREET
A Full Course Home Cooked
DINNER 35c
LUNCHEON 25c, 30c, 35c
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

Shay's - Fleming's
NEW TEA ROOM
FEATURING 35c-45c LUNCHEONS AND CHICKEN AND STEAK DINNER 55c
SOUTHERN COOKING
Open Sundays 9-9 p. m. No Liquor Served
39 West 46th Street, near Fifth Avenue

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

ZUCCA'S
ITALIAN GARDENS
JUST GOOD FOOD
118 WEST 49TH STREET

Home Dainties Dining Room
250 West 79th Street
in THE APTHORP
Luncheon, 11:30-2:30, 50c and 60c. Afternoon Tea, 2:30-5. Dinner, 5:30

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—3 rooms and bath, heat, electricity; business couple. CHRISTOFFERS, 99 Stark Place, Lyn. 10192.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Nicely furnished large sunny room; kitchenette, running water; first floor; very reasonable. 908 Delaware. Grant 4655.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (East Side)
High-class furnished apartments
Specially selected
MISS HARBECK, Plaza 3-2173.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Flatbush, 723 East 35th Street—4 rooms, 4-family detached brick, 3 exposures, 6 windows facing south! Westinghouse refrigerator; hot water heat; hot water all year; quiet street near Padeguat Woods; garage optional; adults.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. J. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder
Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 274
Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Notice: Leparisian Cleaners have moved to 8805 Fifth Ave. Tel. Shore Road 3-1495; service as usual.

CORSETIERES

For corset comfort you must try Janet properly fitted corsets and brassieres.

JANET
2139 Broadway, Cor. 75th St., N. Y. C.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—All kinds alterations, remodeling, coats relined; special attention given suits; in or out; reasonable. Main 4-1690, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Stroud-Due Art, both piano and electrical player, in good condition; reasonable; bench and rolls. Tel. Ga. 1008, 475 North St., Apt. 301

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

HEATING AND PLUMBING

STEAM and hot-water heating; 3 years to pay, no down payment; all work guaranteed; bonded installation; perfect heating systems. Belmont 0998-J, Belmont, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BY FAMILY of two, to wash dishes, to make beds, to tidy Brooklyn Heights apartment. Write X-65, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $35 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MADE TO ORDER

Gowns, Suits, Corsets
Very high-grade work. Prices suit trend of the times. Call or phone Bu. 8-3788.
REED—GOWNS
Marone—Ladies' Tailor
MLLE MARIA—CORSETIERE
1065 Madison Ave. (near 81st), New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6581 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—To rent, immediate bargain, large building suitable for garage, service station, public market; on prominent business thoroughfare. Phone mornings, Sterling 3-3721.

MAY I help you locate a home, house or apartment, anywhere in Westchester County? I specialize in selling and renting homes. Property management. S. STEPHENSON, 8 East Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church — Large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

N. Y. C., 235 West 76th—Refined home, exceptionally pleasant room, private bath, river view; cosy room with bath, $8.00. Trafalgar 7-9809.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) 5-F—Attractively priced, cheery, large, small, room, adjoining bath; elev.; ref. Tel. Endicott 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $4-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway—Large sunny outside room, well heated, near all transits, Central Park, church. MRS. LOCK.

SILVERWARE

ANNA EINSOHN, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
VALUE Sterling, plated, hollow-ware, flatware; also repairing and replating. Vanderbilt 3-8480.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 14 years' experience; Washington and Pennsylvania license; good mechanic; go anywhere; one week's service for trial for expenses only; courteous, honest. 8 East St., Sanford, Maine.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, age 42, qualified with years of experience, now under temporary ban of law, reformed and must be assured of a position before released; will do anything; any locality in North or South America. G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman, slightly handicapped, desires general housework; neat, capable housekeeper, excellent cook. M. OSGOOD, 388 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass. Wey. 1089-W.

WOMAN, cultured, experienced household manager, companion; pleasing personality; free to travel. A-101, 215 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121

WANTED

WANTED—Abandoned mill, dark granite construction; nearness N. Y. C. desired. DALE SMITH CO., 386 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
825 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2006
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 69A Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23 406
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.44b
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 66c a line for one or two insertions, 58c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

Pasadena, Calif. Open All Year
SIMPKINSON APARTMENT HOTEL
141 N. Madison Avenue WA 7852
Charming Rooms, Smokeless Dining Room

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

600 Pair of NEW
POLLY PRESTON SHOES
$2.95
Regular $5 and $6
MEIGS & CO.

WHAT SHALL THEY READ?
An exciting corner in Howland's is the children's book section. Hundreds of books, each different, to suit the needs of all children, of all ages.
HOWLAND'S

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

JONES SAUSAGE
JONES PARTY LINK SAUSAGE
F. W. Behren's Inc., 192 Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM
and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

HARKABUS BAKERY
Exclusive Good Grade Baking
For All Occasions
82 CANNON ST. 4-7782

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN Tele. 3273

Harper Method Shoppe
of Hairdressing
Care of Face, Scalp, Hair, Nails
Artistic Fingerwaving 75c
Permanent Wave $5.50 Manicure 50c
MAGDA HANSEN BERTHA BURNETT
Tel. 641 21 W. Putnam Avenue

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

FOR
October and November ONLY
SPECIAL—All 5c Christmas Cards
7 for 25c
Taylor's Cos Cob

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
32 West Putnam Ave. Tel. Greenwich 228

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Household Fuel Corp.
Cos Cob, Conn. Phone Greenwich 3660

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephone 1800—1801

HARTFORD

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD (Continued)

COLUMBIA SOUPS
One of the later products that we have taken on. We consider them among the best in our store and are sold at the popular price of 10c a can
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

NIJINSKY
by his wife
ROMOLA NIJINSKY
Enchanting volume of romance, adventure and pathos $3.75
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
882 MAIN STREET

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968 A Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT
"We're Known for Our Neckwear"
WOOD AND WOOD
330 ASYLUM STREET

Allan & Daws
The Little Shop Of Smart Modes
NEW LOCATION at 99 Pratt Street

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
Complete Footwear Service
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY STREET

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

NEW BRITAIN

New Britain Dry Cleaning
Specializing in
Woolen Winter Garments
Boucle, Cleaning, Blocking
96-415 W. MAIN ST. Phones 1323-364

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
TWO STORES
89 and 445 WEST MAIN STREET
Suede Shoes Steam Cleaned

J. E. SEIBERT AND SON
New Britain's Pioneer Dairy
Perfectly Pasteurized
Milk and Cream
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
433-435 PARK STREET Ph. 1720

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE 2-4 daily except Saturday.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

WHITE STAR MARKET
Choice Meats, Vegetables
Groceries
At Lowest Possible Prices
FREE DELIVERY
PHONE 9-4675

Specializing: Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

DREISBACH'S PICTURE SHOP
Complete Line
Framed and Unframed Pictures
EXPERT FRAMING
9 WHITNEY AVENUE Tel. 5-1417

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
39 Center Street Phone 5-5723
Corner Church

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
Expressing true Christmas Thought
MRS. G. W. DAVIES
312 Shelton Avenue Tel. 6-2261

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

The
EDW. P. JUDD COMPANY
Booksellers and Stationers
The Books Reviewed on the Monitor's Book Pages Will Be Found on Our Shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Ann Allen Gowns
24 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
139 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ponus Avenue. Tel.: 2784-J. 10-1 daily
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section.

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty. Oil Burners Installed. Estimates Cheerfully Given.
The Heating and Plumbing Co.
Tel. 214 39 Wall St., Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers *Two Stores*
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
100 PROSPECT ST. 1-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

PHONE 3-3181
GRAVES & STRANG, Inc.
for
Coal and Wood
Old Company's Lehigh, Anthracite
556 CANAL STREET

Men's Hand-loomed Harris Tweed
COATS 45.00
Made in England
Beautiful new overplaid effects.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

MILLICENT HOSIERY SALE
Everyday Chiffon
69c pair
REGULARLY 79c
The C. O. Miller Co.

SHULMAN'S CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
429 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

Frocks Specially Priced $6.88 and $12.88
For Street and Winter Wear
Misses' and Women's Sizes
Regularly $8.95 to $18.98
H. FRANKEL & SONS
62 Atlantic Street Stamford

THE ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING
is
Showing the New Fall Modes in Dresses, Coats and Millinery
You are cordially invited to inspect these ravishing bits in our daylight sun-filled Salon.

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 West Main Street, Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs
Made to Order
TEL. 40241

Telephone 3-2163
MOHAWK
ONE STOP SERVICE, Inc.
Firestone Tires—Gasoline
Auto Repairs
Tires on time.
Myrtle Avenue at East Main Street

Springdale Ice & Coal Co.
943 Hope Street Springdale, Ct.
Fuel Oil Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

WATERBURY

Ladies' and Men's Felt Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Expert Workmanship
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING AND SHOE REPAIRING COMPANY
28 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

WOMEN'S
Twin-Sweater Sets
They fit in so nicely for many occasions that every wardrobe should have one.
Fine All Wool in Novelty and plain knits. Coat Sweater in brown, light blue, rose, green, navy, red, rust with slip-on sweater to wear underneath in pretty novelty contrasting color stripes.
$2.95, $3.95, $4.50 and $4.95 a Set.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

MacKerracher's Market
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
31 Willow St. 2 Phones 4-0125, 4-0126

Have you tried our
"DOUBLE HEEL" Hosiery?
Extra reinforcements in the heel assure you of double wear. Chiffon and service weights. Pair 79c
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

For a *"Home Beautiful"*
Consult Our
Interior Decorating Dept.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Men's Bill Folds for Christmas
Davis & Nye's Book Store
60 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT STREET Phone Plaza 3333

Bentz & Galton, *Tailors*
21 West Saratoga Street Plaza 5149
Frank E. Bentz, formerly with Fred Oldham, Inc.
Chas. F. Galton, formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better Tailors at present-day prices.

Hopkins Beauty Salon
MARIE C. LITTLE
Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St.
Phone Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
64TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Friday and Saturday
Last Two Days
A great store-wide event offering tremendous savings on new fashions and housewares.

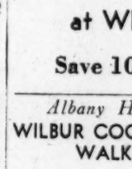
Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%

Albany Headquarters for
WILBUR COON WALK-OVER VITALITY SHOES
Famous Shoe Store
71 NORTH PEARL STREET

Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET
Suits and Overcoats
$25 to $75

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
173-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
now located corner
Broadway and Madison Ave., Albany, N.Y.
Greatly reduced expenses enable us to sell dependable furniture for cash at much lower prices.



GRACE & MERIT
1 N. PEARL STREET
MILLINERY
Smart Styles—Low Prices

Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
Repairs for all stoves and furnaces.
Personal attention. All work guaranteed.
W. M. FOLTS
133 JEFFERSON ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
Office, Dial 3-0827
Emergency Call, Dial 9-1565

Albany's Leading Shoe Rebuilders
Empire Shoe Rebuilders
Work called for and delivered free.
Whittemore's Shoe Polishes Sold Here
PHONE 5-3067
543 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

Repairing—FURS—Remodelling
COATS READY MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER
MacMillen Furs Inc.
119 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

General Electric
Automatic Heating and Air Conditioning
Oil Furnaces *Gas Furnaces*
J. H. Christensen, Inc.
10 COURT STREET DIAL 2-5541

Thanksgiving Linens
CHINA and KITCHEN WARE
including table decorations and silver
SPECIALS THIS MONTH
at McLEAN'S

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

LEADER
29 COURT STREET
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Very Moderately Priced

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ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
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Grocer, Choice Meats,
Fresh Vegetables
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SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
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For Women
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COAL Settles the Burning Question
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We Carry Papsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
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Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

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100 folded sheets and envelopes, printing on sheets and envelopes. $1
The Quill Pen
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Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
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Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
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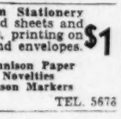

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Fancy Groceries
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Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Grant 1421, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Rugs Cleaned and Shampooed
No extra charge for demothing.
Prompt Service—Repairing
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P. Massing & Son
436 Rhode Island Street

GRANT 3366
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Why not telephone your order or send to the Monitor-advertised food store nearest you? Several thousand such stores throughout the world are Monitor Advertisers.

NEW YORK

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Bituminous
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Coke

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MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Homer's Service
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Gasoline, Oil, Accessories
HOMER G. SCHOPF, Proprietor

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
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Flowers beautifully arranged for every occasion
196 Delaware Avenue
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
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Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

THE PECK FURNITURE HOUSE, Inc.
Do your Christmas Shopping now.
Complete Home Furnishers
25 CENTRAL AVENUE

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
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GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Our New
Personal Christmas Cards
Ready
For Your Approval
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

New Fall ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 *Shoes for Women* *$6.00*
Same Old Comfort
Beautiful New Models
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

COLLINS & STILWELL
GROCERS
You have had the rest Now try the best.
BIRDSEYE FROSTED TURKEYS
Every one guaranteed.
Place your orders early.

FAIRLAWN STORE
S. M. SIMON, Prop.
All the FRUITS for the Making of Your Holiday FRUIT CAKES

Place orders early for your
Thanksgiving Turkey
Early orders receive best selection.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

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Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Fresh Roasted Nut Meats
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
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CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
at The Crance Shop
326 E. State Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
Trillium Tailored Silk Underwear, Gowns, Slips, Step-ins and Combinations. Rollins Silk Hosiery. Fancy Scarfs.
All at POPULAR PRICES

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We strive to live up to every word of our slogan.
"Quality Goods at Low Cost"

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Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.
NRA

KENMORE

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AT
WERNER'S MARKET
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A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
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NEW YORK

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WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

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WEBB SERVICE
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SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

Long Island

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SERVICE *QUALITY* *CLEANNESS*
Delicious Mince Pies
(Tea Garden Mince Meat used exclusively)
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HIGH GRADE MEATS
Poultry Game and Sea Food
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 and 15 GRAND AVENUE
Phone Freeport 4360

"The quality of your Printing reflects the character of your business."
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Superior Printing
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Men's and Ladies' Furnishings
Official Boy Scout Outfitters
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Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods
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Winter Footwear for the Family
REPAIRING
E. CORBO 91-02 CORONA AVE.

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Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
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Near Christian Science Church

Far Rockaway 7-3338
Engelstein's Dairy
"Where QUALITY Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
1847 Mott Avenue
Near Christian Science church

Kozy Kiddie Shop, Inc.
"Everything for Children From Tots to Teens"
1062 Central Avenue, *Opp. Woolworth's*

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS and FURRIERS, Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits
1859 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science church

Phones Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS COMPANY
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1655 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
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CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
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Guaranteed Oil Burner, $229.50
Installed Complete
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
GERTRUDE
Formerly with Carryl Weiss
Making Hats of the Better Kind
Ready-to-Wear Hats in Stock
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Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
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Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

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Mid-Season Clearance of
Dresses and Hats
OPEN EVENINGS
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
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Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

Clara P. Andrews
HAIRDRESSER
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Spiral and Croquignole Permanent Waving
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Hand-Made Flowers—Nearest Thing to Nature
Lending Library Greeting Cards
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Between Post Office and Library

FRESH FISH
Also any fish fried while you wait.
Lobsters and Crabs—Alive or Cooked
Fish and Chip Shop
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HERMANN'S BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Hair Dyeing
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Maycrest Beauty Shop
Featuring Infray Oil Permanent Wave
—No Overhead Machine
Monday to Wednesday Single Items
3 Items $1 50c Each
Open until 9 p. m., Thursday to Saturday
72-04 Austin Street BOul. 8-2929

NEW YORK

Long Island

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Leibert's Shoes
WE SPECIALIZE IN FITTING YOUR CHILDREN
All Widths and Sizes
89 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ALMA ELLYSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
One Flight Up

SAMPLE SHOP
One of a Kind
DRESSES—COATS
$3.98 to $12.98—$9.98 to $59.50
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One flight up.

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Near Seaman Avenue
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes called for and delivered
Phone Freeport 3698

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From $1.95
Exclusive Selection Outstanding Values
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CLOTHIER-HATTER
HABERDASHER
Complete Line of GLOVES and TIES for Ushers.
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HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
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Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
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FREEPORT—Merrick

EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
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We specialize on permanent and hair dye and permanent without machine.
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Phone FREE 565

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Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

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Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Plumbing Supply
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies *of Quality*
143 JACKSON STREET
Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
271 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

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A molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features—and will give you the long, graceful streamline of today. Garments $5.95-$11.95. We have an opening on our sales staff for a responsible woman.
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FULL MARKET VALUE
FOR YOUR
OLD GOLD
Long Island Gold Buying Co.
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Rentals *Mortgages*
William A. Baldwin
Real Estate *Insurance*
Telephone Hempstead 79
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BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
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Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
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Andirons and Fireplace Screens
Brass, Swedish and Black
Everything for Stove and Furnace
BLUMBERG'S
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OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN
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HEMPSTEAD 7595

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NEW FALL MILLINERY
SILK AND WOOL DRESSES
TWIN SWEATER SETS
SEPARATE SKIRTS
Specializing in Half Size Dresses

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FLORAL PARK, L. I.

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REAL ESTATE
Rentals Sales Management
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Tel. Huntington 1415

Gather up your useless old gold and silver and get useful dollars for it.
Ask for MR. FRED REED
(Representing Brunner's, Jewelers)
DAILY 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AT
BARR & WILLIS
385 MAIN STREET

Long Island

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Roosevelt Shoe Shop
8219 Roosevelt Avenue, Corner 83rd Street
Our New Thrift Department
opens Friday, November 9th, with a complete selection of the newest shoes for women at $1.99 and $2.99.
Children's Sturdy Shoes with all leather soles at $1.00.

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Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
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Hats
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Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

The New Wonder Market
The Best for Less
Meats, Fish, Poultry, Provisions
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CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
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The better corset shop on 82nd Street. Exclusive agent in Jackson Heights for Lily of France Corsets, also Flexees and many renowned makes.
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Carmen LADIES SHOPS

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Hats Cleaned and Blocked. Custom Shoe Rebuilding. Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color.
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Knives and Scissors Sharpened
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We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 35c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
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Latest Method in
PERMANENT WAVING
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We make beauty more beautiful.
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All Wool Snow Suits, sizes 2 to 8, $4.95, $5.95 and $6.95
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Get our price for your new Fur Garments before purchasing elsewhere
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Honesty—Courtesy—Service
JACOB FRIEDMAN
WATCHMAKER — JEWELER
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Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a *"ready-made"* garment.
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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Mr. Siel now has with him Mr. Fred Koch, formerly 15 years with Barton R. Smith.
Diamonds Set, Rings Sized, Engraving While You Wait.

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Wedding Decorations, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
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168th St. and Jamaica Ave.
Permanents, $3.50-$5-$7
All Beauty Work, 25c
EXPERT OPERATORS

Greasing, Oiling, Alemiting, Washing
SEA HORSE AUTO LAUNDRY and SERVICE STATION
MAX SCHRAGE
Merrick Road and 107 Avenue
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PICTURE FRAMING
EVERGREEN AWNING SHADE CO.
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Telephone orders carefully filled.
Promptly delivered. Missouri 7-2177

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Homestead Hotel BEAUTY SHOP
Competent work in all its branches
Phone for appointment Clev. 3-4038—4000

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SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
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Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

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Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
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Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

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DEPARTMENT STORE
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queens Boro Gas Co.
NEW FALL SHOWING
Vitality, Walk-Over and Log Cabin Shoes

Red Ash Coal Company, Inc.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
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For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

Community Filling Station
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Batteries recharged and rentals. Goodyear tires, general repairs. Walter G. Kosch. Tel. Lynbrook 3793.

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We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
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Next to Lynbrook Theatre

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Sales *Service*
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Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Carlos—Jewelers
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Red Cross Shoes
FOR WOMEN
FRIENDLY and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
For Men
Large Juvenile Department
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
14-22 So. Ocean Ave. Open Evenings
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FUR COATS AND NECK PIECES
Ready and Made-to-Order
Remodeling and Repairing
GEORGE STAVRIDES
Reliable Fur Manufacturer
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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
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Birdseye Frosted Foods
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Free Delivery

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SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

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Buy your PHILCO RADIO here

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CHEVROLET AGENCY
A Good Selection of Used Cars
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Christmas Gifts of Quality TOYS
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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
Tishman's
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Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

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Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
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for Men, Women and Children
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Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie
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OUR FALL DISPLAY OF
DRESSES—COATS—MILLINERY
IS NOW COMPLETE
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Bldg., Rockville Cen., L. I.

Long Island

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BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style **HAMS** Free of Charge
Housewives! Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.

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JOHN LUCK DELICATESSEN
(formerly Perron's)
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RICH. HILL 2-4001

Telephone Virginia 7-9091

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The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Ave.
now 105-14 Liberty Avenue
Yes, We Deliver

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SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
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CLEVELAND 3-8789

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TAILORS—FURRIERS
Furs Cleaned, Glazed and Remodeled at reasonable prices.
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Jamaica Avenue, Corner 107th Street
Furnisher to Men Who Know
Agency for ADAM HATS

"All That the Name Implies"
STERLING DRUG STORE
113-02 Jamaica Avenue, Cor. 113th Street
TOILETRIES SODAS ICE CREAMS
TEL. VIRGINIA 7-4828

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

THE GRAY SHOPPE
Laura Miller, Prop.
CORSEOTS
GLOVES—HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR
"All Types Foundation Garments"
108-15 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-3441

RICHMOND HILL
Glendale

Duchess Laundry Co., Inc.
6750-6756 Myrtle Ave.
GLENDALE, L. I.
Telephone EVergreen 2-4899
Quality and Price—With a Desire to Serve You, May We?

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Tel Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place 8 a. m to 1 p m daily

Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

The RUG STORE

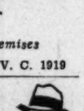
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK ROAD

MODERN MAJESTIC LAUNDRY
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
106 No. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 62

Edna Lou Tastee Shoppe
Luncheon, 35c, 50c
Dinner, 65c, 75c
Sunday Dinner, 85c
82a SOUTH PARK AVENUE

ALBERT SOOS
OPTOMETRIST
Optical Laboratory on Premises
19 N. VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 1919

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR



Quality Furnishings
Hats and Clothing
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

MOLIETTA Beauty Shop
Expert Permanent Waving, $5, $6 and $7.50
La Salle, Croquignole, Frederic and Keen
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 43

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters, Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

FANTASY HOSIERY SHOP
First Quality Chiffon Hosiery
Gowns, Slips, Pajamas and Panties
DOROTHY K. PHELPS. 15 NO. PARK AVE.

COATS **RICE'S** *DRESSES*
are featuring the original *"Snuggies"* in Vests and Pants in Grain Lisle, 20% wool, 80% wool. *"As You Like It"* Hosiery.
278 MERRICK ROAD Tel. R. V. C. 1499

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Have Your
PRESSING CLEANING
REPAIRING DYEING
done at the
Empire Tailoring Co.
123 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 447
"Furs Glazed and Repaired

Mamaroneck Service Station
435 E. Boston Post Rd.
Tel. Mam. 1447
Opp. Shore Acres Entrance

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

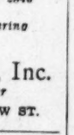
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Suitable for Imprinting with Your Name in a Variety of Styles
Prices Starting at $2 for 50 cards complete

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER
19 South Fourth Avenue Oakwood 7410

The Best in Flowers
Always at
House of Flowers
Proctor Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phones Oakwood 8616, 9639

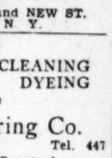
The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 East First Street, corner 3rd Avenue
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make The Trust Company YOUR Bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service.

Mme. BLAND



Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890



BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

For Appointment Tel. Oak 2154
45 Prospect Avenue Mount Vernon
VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
SPECIALIZING IN CORSET FITTINGS
FOWNES GLOVES GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Estab. JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
7 Gramatan Avenue, Opposite Proctor's
Gorham Sterling *Community Silver*

WM. KIAR
4256 BARNES AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Painter and Decorator
PHONE FAIRBANKS 3140

TESORO BROTHERS
Fruiterers
Phones Oak. 6260—6261
112 PROSPECT AVENUE

NEWBURGH

FIRST IN FASHION
COATS AND DRESSES
Paris Millinery
92 Water Street
Newburgh, N. Y.

THE
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
High-Grade
MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 WEST STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Tel. 1655

SINCLAIR OILS
FUEL OIL
ANDREW KETTERSON
Agent
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel. 3111

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the **NEPTUNE STORAGE** Help You!
MOVING PACKING **STORAGE**
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
INTEGRITY . . . QUALITY
DEPENDABILITY
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

U. S. Government Housing Act Loans at 5%
3 years to pay—no endorser or collateral necessary.
We handle all details of obtaining loan for you; arrange for free estimate thru competent contractors.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

FERGUSON'S
It's fun to eat Ferguson food . . . so good! And pleasant to pay Ferguson prices . . . so reasonable!
New Rochelle 8400
Phone your order *we deliver*

COLLOM'S
"Clothes for Town and Country"
for
ONE WHO WOULD BE DIFFERENT!
10 Lockwood Avenue N. R. 5424

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

NRA
I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

SHOP EARLY
A Fine Assortment of Christmas Gifts at
EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, a good selection of Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave. nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City

It is wise to be thrifty.
See us before buying perfumes, cosmetics, and gifts.
Rubin's Cut Rate Perfumery
389 BRIDGE STREET
(Between Willoughby and Fulton)
IRT stop at Hoyt—BMT Bridge or Lawrence
Mention this advertisement and receive a sample of powder.

FRIEDA HAECKER Gown Shop
is now located at
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.

(RIDGEWOOD)
The OLGA SHOP
(Incorporated)
MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE But Not EXPENSIVE
57-12 Myrtle Avenue
Near Seneca Ave.

PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty.
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

Freda's Beauty Shop
SPECIAL
Mon., Tues., Wed.
3 Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

THE ALDEN LINEN SHOP
CHARLES ALDEN FREEMAN, JR.
Imported Linens and Handkerchiefs Monogramming
785a Flatbush Avenue at Lenox Road
Defender 3-6261

ARCADE BOOK SHOP
THANKSGIVING CARDS
Dennison Goods
1164A Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Pl.

LOUIS ZAKON
Brooklyn's Smartest Beauty Salons
6909 Fifth Avenue
Atlantic 5-1793
8321 Fifth Avenue
Shore Road 5-4564
ZAKON'S Vegetable Shampoo Covers Gray Hair, $1.75

MIMEOGRAPHING and MULTIGRAPHING
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
Accurate Reporting Co.
Julius A. Goerdeler
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
602 Nostrand Avenue
Sterling 3-2590

DRY CLEANING
F. Braverman
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing Curtains, Blankets, Portieres, etc.
2135 Beverly Road Buckminster 2-9165
Near Sears, Roebuck

Seaver Bros.
The Popular Shop for Women's Christmas Gifts
Hosiery, Underwear and Specialties

JOSEPH'S
Men's Smart Haberdashery and Hats
738 Flatbush Ave., cor. Woodruff Ave.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

Service That Satisfies
Roslyn Millinery
Mrs. Meyerson, Mgr.
Sizes 21-24—Prices Reasonable
626 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Dean and Pacific Sts.

The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE

SMART MILLINERY

EMIL'S BEAUTY SALON
Consult us about your BEAUTY PROBLEMS
2239 Church Ave. Buckminster 2-7044
(Between Flatbush and Bedford Avenues)
Soft Water Used

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

Wolfman's DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 Broadway, near 112th Street
Complete Line of
Sportswear
Uniforms and Aprons
Also enlarged and effective line of Infants' and Children's Wear.

INSURANCE
(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
NATHAN H. WEIL, Inc.
501 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-6412

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

86th Street Market
JOHN JAEGER
Dealer in First-Class BEEF, VEAL, LAMB and PORK—Poultry in Season
502 East 86th Street New York City
Orders Called for and Delivered
Telephone Butterfield 8-1946

HENRIETTE KREPPEL
INTERIOR DECORATOR
FABRICS
FLOOR COVERINGS
URNITURE
515 Madison Ave. at 53d St., New York
Plaza 3-1452

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
WHERE COURTESY AND SERVICE ARE PERFORMED
Mr. I. Morse, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

MADELYN ROBERTS DRESS SHOP
93 Tenth Street, New Dorp
Telephone Dongan Hills 6-2928

PORT RICHMOND

FAMISE of Port Richmond
A moulding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features and will give you the long graceful streamline of today.
131 RICHMOND AVE., PORT RICHMOND
Phone Gibraltar 2-4622

PELHAM

BELMONT TAILORS
CLEANERS, FURRIERS, DYERS
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS—75c—CLEANED
We Repair and Remodel Fur Coats
4664 Boston Post Road, Pelham Manor
Near Pelhamdale Ave. Phone Pel. 2907

PORT CHESTER

SPECIAL SALE
Silk Dresses, $5.95
Values $10.95
MANTELL & MARTIN
STAMFORD PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
427 N. Main St. Phone 283
Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

Saturday, Nov. 10th
is a very special day at Luckey's
Mile Post Day
A favorite shopping day of former years returns with all its possibilities for savings.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

LINENS *for your*
Thanksgiving Dinner Table
at
Empire Linen Shop
438 MAIN STREET

Make your reservations for Thanksgiving dinner, 12 to 7 o'clock.
SMITH BROTHERS
RESTAURANT

GUERNSEY MILK
Your children are entitled to the best milk offered to the public.
Gauthier Milk Corp.
140 PARKER AVE. Phone 5399

Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET
The Home of
FINE SHIRTS
Neckwear, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings

Theresa Bake Shop
for
Quality and Variety in
BAKED GOODS
272 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET
Paints
Glass and Linoleum

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
12 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

VAN DYK STORE
386 MAIN STREET
B. Witzork—Successors—Ch. Hoag.
We Specialize in Fine Dairy Products and Fresh Dressed Poultry

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

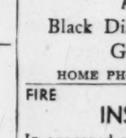
Fire—Auto—Bonds
"Insures Anything Insurable"
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

Electric Appliances *Electric Wiring*
CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.
Estimates furnished on all repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7024

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

FRANK K. YOUNG
342 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461



Harry T. B. Richardson Bakery
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

Pine Tree Food Shop
Famous for
Pumpkin Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

Frank A. Christa
High Grade Spices, Extracts, Toilet Articles and Soaps
27 Evergreen Street Glenwood 4087-J

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

DRESSES *Silk—Wool—Satin*
$2.88 and upward
Sizes 14 to 52½ also half sizes and junior sizes.
BETTY DRESS SHOP
418 MAIN EAST, Corner Gibbs

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL—COAL—CEMENT
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

**E. ROBISON, Inc.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Silk Hosiery
95c to $1.95

THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER

H. S. BARNEY CO.
217-223 State St. Ph. 4-4811

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711

YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.

Of course you're going to send
Christmas Cards
THIS YEAR
Sample Books—First Floor
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE
The "Vitalized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Ask for Demonstration
AIRFLOW DE SOTO
or PLYMOUTH
FRANKLIN-WRIGHT CO., *Inc.*
De Soto—Plymouth Dealers
1012-14 STATE STREET Phone 2-6210

Raincoats
for all purposes
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

WALLACE ARMER
225 Erie Boulevard
EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE
but most especially equipped to take care of your needs for the approaching THANKSGIVING DINNER.
Roasters—Carving Sets
Knives—Forks—Spoons, etc.

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

DRAUCKER STUDIO
Distinctive Photographs
3 for $10 and up
407 SOUTH WARREN STREET

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
366 SO. WARREN STREET

CHAMPO MAKES CLOTHES LAST LONGER
The Holzwarth Store
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
BLEECKER STREET, COR. CHARLOTTE

WATERTOWN

See Our New
ESSLEY SHIRTS
with
TRUBENIZED COLLARS
No Starch, But It Will Not Crush, Wrinkle or Buckle.
Price $2.00
Smith and Percy, Inc.

This Week Only!
Genuine Whittall
ANGLO PERSIAN RUGS
Formerly $117.50 $89.50
America's most famous rug, reduced for this week only. 9x12 ft. size . . . fine selection of latest authentic patterns.

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday. *Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.*

PROJANSKYS
Tailors, Furriers to Gentlewomen
Ladies' Custom Tailoring
Alterations and Remodellings
Furs
Ready to Wear—To Order
Remodelled
146 East Post Road Phone W. P. 1129

Christmas Gifts
for each one in the family.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Meyer Gordon, Inc.
Over 30 Years at 125 Main St.

La Debutante
Features Mid-Season Clearance Reductions
10 to 20%
Sizes 11 to 44
$6.95 to $16.50
LADEBUTANTE
171 Mamaroneck Avenue

DRAPERIES
SLIP COVERS
CARPETS
UPHOLSTERING
Robert Blacker
BRIARCLIFF MANOR N.Y.
PHONE BRIARCLIFF 2182

THE BEST VALUES ARE ALWAYS OBTAINED FROM AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION
We are equipped to promptly take care of anything electrical
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
82 Martine Ave Tel. White Plains 3100

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Laundering by hand: there's nothing finer
WHITE PLAINS 3100
POST HAND LAUNDRY
149 E. Post Rd., near Mamaroneck Ave.

THE LITTLE HOUSE
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
● LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
● DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
153 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

For Christmas
Daniel Green Comfy Slippers for Men and Women
ROBERT ROTH
(In Balkin's)
144 MAMARONECK AVE.

CLEANING—59c
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, BATHROBES (Plain)
Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked—39c
CLIMAX
French Dry Cleaners and Tailor
20 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 6735

Custom Tailored Clothes
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

YONKERS

Pierpoint's Market
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

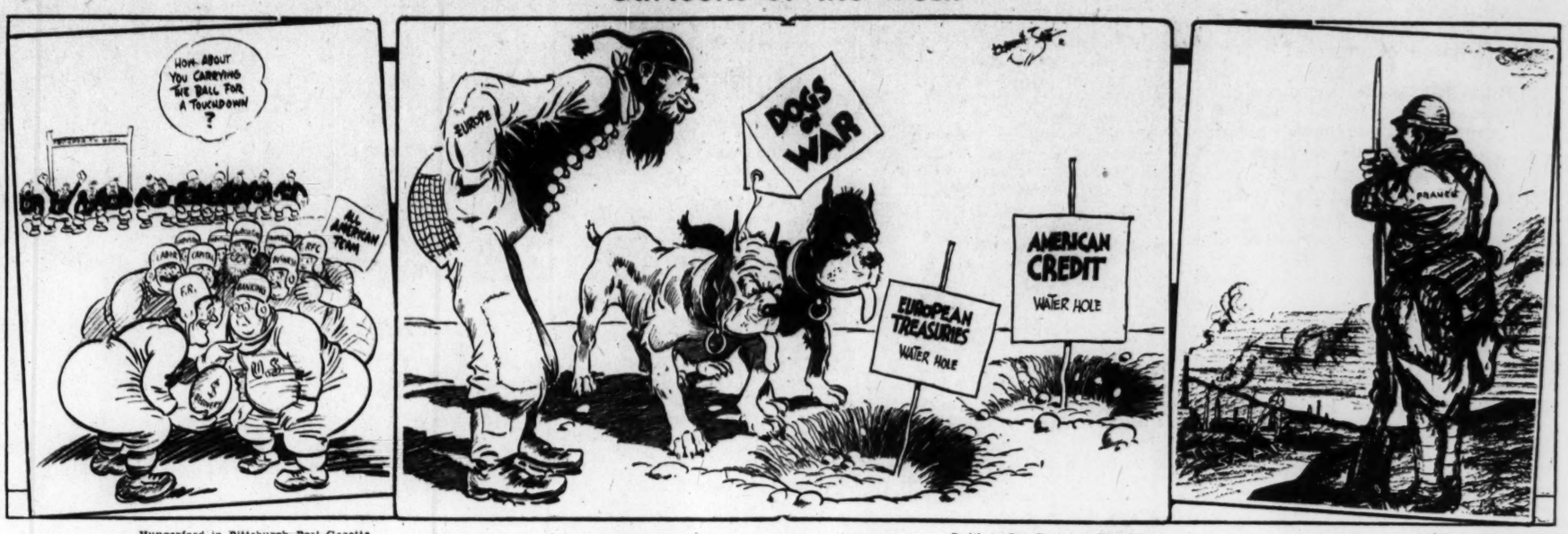
The Green Shop
Featuring the Latest in
HATS, DRESSES and SPORT WEAR

Hudson Fuel Company
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
4 stores in your neighborhood.
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



Hungerford in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Going Into a Huddle

Smith in San Francisco Examiner
Sometimes a Drought Is a Blessing

Duffy in Baltimore Sun
The Watch on the Valley

Yucca Jim

Patience

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A result of experience an' observation over a considerable period, I have come to the conclusion that mostly the only gent which can go to court an' come out with his shirt, is the lawyer. In fact this latter often emerges with two shirts an' a extra pair of pants, while the litigant slips out of the side door in a borrowed blanket. I got so I will drive my neighbor's cattle out of my lease-holdin's an' mend the fence several times before startin' action at law.—*Yucca Jim.*

Quotation for Today

THE hour of crisis never makes or unmakes us: that hour shows forth what is in us.
—JOHN MCAFEE

Daily Anecdote

Two for One

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LUIGI LABLACHE, who lived in the last century, and who is considered by some the greatest basso of all time, was once summoned to the palace in Naples—a not unusual thing, as the ruling monarch was very fond of the singer. Arriving at the palace, he waited in an anteroom with his hat still upon his head.

Just then one of the gentlemen in waiting announced: "His Majesty demands the presence of Signor Lablache!" In his eagerness to obey, Lablache forgot the hat upon his head and, snatching up another, entered the King's chamber.

Lablache was puzzled when the King greeted him with uncontrolled laughter. "My dear Lablache," said the King, "pray tell me which of the two hats you have now with you is your own—that on your head or that in your hand? Or perhaps you have brought both as a measure of precaution, in case you should leave one behind you."

"Ah!" cried Lablache with mock consternation, "two hats are indeed too many for a man who has no head."

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ben-hadad I

BEN-HADAD I (II Chron. 16:1ff. and I Kings 15:16ff.) is to be distinguished from two other kings of Damascus who bore the same name (I Kings 20 and II Kings 13: 24ff).

In the days of David, Damascus had been captured by the Israelites (II Sam. 8:5ff.), but was won back by Rezon (I Kings 11:24); and by the time of the accession of Ben-hadad I,—who is supposed to have been either the son, or grandson of Rezon,—the kingdom had increased considerably in strength and importance.

Ben-hadad made a treaty with Baasha, King of Israel; but at the urgent request of Asa, King of Judah, and supported by rich gifts "of silver and gold" (I Kings 15:19), the Syrian monarch broke off his alliance with Baasha and aided Asa in his war against northern Israel by conquering a large part of that territory (vs. 20).

For the Scrapbook

Early, not late, remedies are the most effective.—*Latin Proverb.*

The world can no more exist without the drama than it can without its sister art—music. She gives the readiest response to the demand of human nature, to be transported out of itself into the realms of the ideal; to have an ideal in art, and to strive through one's life to embody it, may be a passion to the actor, as it may to the poet.—*Henry Irving.*

Each man's mind is an unknown land to himself, so that we need not be at such pains to frame a mechanism of adventure for getting to undiscovered countries. We have not far to go before we reach them. They are like the kingdom of heaven, within us.—*Samuel Butler.*

Good humor and good nature, friends at home that love you, and friends abroad that miss you—you possess all these things, and more innumerable, and these are all sweet things.—*Charles Lamb.*

Great men are the modelers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators, of whatsoever the general mass of men contrive to do and attain.—*Carlyle.*

What They Say

No Sinecure

"Being Mayor of New York is not easy if you want to be honest and do something worth while."—*Fiorello H. LaGuardia.*

America's Riches

"It is the feeling of most thoughtful people that the only true wealth we have in the United States are the boys and girls."—*Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

Individualists

"The new era will not crush out individualists. It will allow them to become more individual than ever."—*Henry Ford.*

Wonder Wanted

"The world will never starve for want of wonders, but only for want of wonder."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

Tracey in Montreal Star
The Civic Spending Rooster and the Worm

"Booh!"

This Little Game of Hide-and-Go-Seek Was in Progress Down on the Island of Tahiti When Fred H. Simpson of Los Angeles Happened Along and Recorded the Action for the Monitor Camera Club.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Book Department Talks

A YOUNG married woman, a college graduate and former teacher, who spent a great deal of time reading and studying to keep up with current world affairs, felt that there must be some way in which her knowledge and training could be used to help others widen their mental horizons at the same time that she added to her own income. She decided on several interesting topics for talks on world affairs and laid her plan before the advertising head of a department store having a large book department.

So well-conceived and entertaining was her program that she interested him in the idea of a semi-monthly talk at the store, to be followed by a book review.

This plan is working out successfully for the store, the speaker, and the interested listeners, who are the stores' guests; and it is another successful example of how to use to advantage what we already have. Eleanor R. J.

In Lighter Vein

The Rev. Mose Johnson was holding services, and at the conclusion lent his hat to a member, as was the custom, to pass for contributions. The brother canvassed the congregation thoroughly, but the hat came back to him empty. Brother Johnson looked at it, turned it upside down, and shook it vigorously. He sighed audibly.

"Breddern an' sistern," he said, "Ah sholy is glad dat Ah done got mah hat back!"

The One

A famous motorcar manufacturer advertised that he had put a car together in seven minutes. The next evening he was called on the phone at dinner time and asked if it were so.

"Yes," was the reply. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing, but I believe I've got the car."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Table Manners

Teacher: "Do we eat the flesh of the whale?"

Pupil: "Yes, ma'am."

Teacher: "And what do we do with the bones?"

Pupil: "We leave them on the side of our plate."

Midget Car

Driver of Small Car (driving up to filling station): "I'll take a gallon of gasoline and a pint of oil."

Attendant: "O. K., sir, and do you want me to sneeze in your tires, too?"—*American Girl.*

Quick Change

"Murphy got rich quick, didn't he?"

"He got rich so quick that he can't swing a golf club without spitting on his hands."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Brevities

New Yorker: The Republicans are glooms about the rapid growth of bureaus, authorities and commissions. It makes you tremble for your country to see so many jobs being held by the wrong people.

Daily Oklahoman: The ideal plan, of course, would be high wages for everybody except those you have to pay.

Read'r's Digest: The difference between stumbling blocks and stepping stones is the way you use them.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"We Have Shared"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

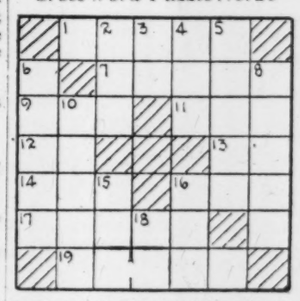
Brighton, Mass.

A YOUNG couple who had been married but a short time decided that both would continue to work for the upkeep of their little apartment. Their salaries were small, the combined amount being barely more than sufficient to pay the expenses of their modest home.

Among their friends was a married couple, both of whom were unemployed. For many months they had searched for work, but with their resources exhausted, they were often in need. The employed couple therefore arranged to have them take dinner with them every night. Then, when the unemployed friends were forced to vacate their living quarters, the other two suggested that they might all move into a larger, cheaper place.

This they did, and the four have shared room and board for some months.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 20



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Mislays
7—Chief artery
9—Near the stern
11—Fish
12—Musical note
13—Greek letter
14—Tavern
16—Request
17—Wants
19—Halts

Down

2—A cereal-grass
3—Provided that
4—Before
5—Gaits
6—Pertaining to ancient Rome
8—Identical
10—Pecuniary penalties
15—An open fabric
16—Venomous serpent
18—Accomplish

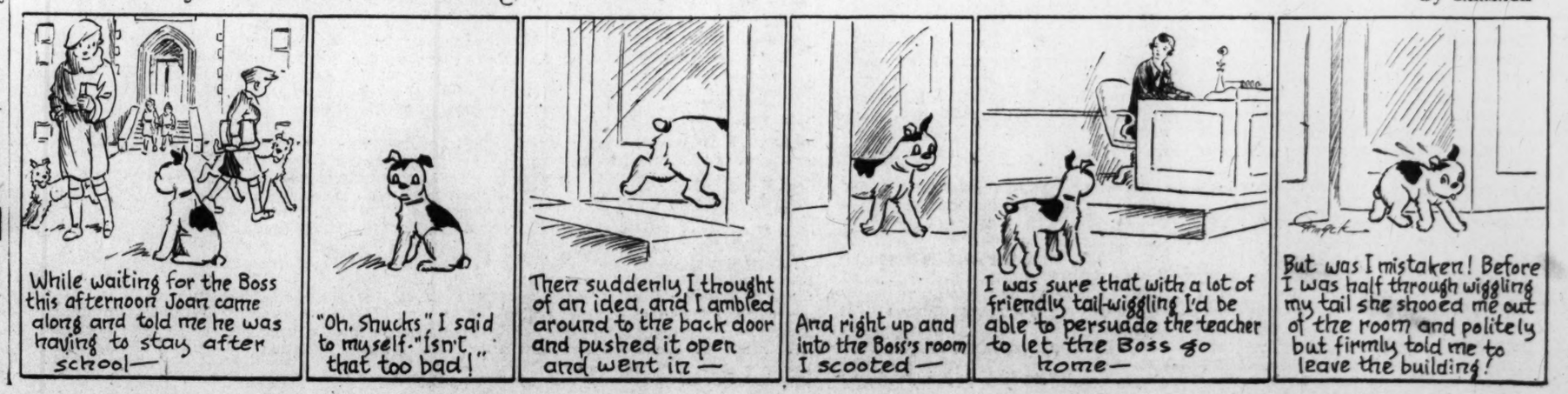
[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Today's Limerick

An attic's a marvelous cache
For souvenirs, letters, and trache,
Which some persevering
And wise auctioneering
Collectors can turn into cache.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Interrupted Rescue*

By CARMACK


While waiting for the Boss this afternoon Joan came along and told me he was having to stay after school—
"Oh, Shucks," I said to myself. "Isn't that too bad!"
Then suddenly I thought of an idea, and I ambled around to the back door and pushed it open and went in—
And right up and into the Boss's room I scooted—
I was sure that with a lot of friendly tail-wiggling I'd be able to persuade the teacher to let the Boss go home—
But was I mistaken! Before I was half through wiggling my tail she shooed me out of the room and politely but firmly told me to leave the building!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What of Congress?

FOR the first time in generations, the Administration party has more than a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress. Confounding the usual rule that a party swept into office on a presidential landslide loses from thirty to sixty seats in the off-year congressional elections, the Democrats have actually added nine or ten seats in the Senate and increased slightly their already overwhelming majority in the House.

With the accession of this tremendous power comes responsibility for its use. Primarily the victory is one for President Roosevelt. The favor of the voters seems to have gone with very few exceptions to candidates who committed themselves to his program and his leadership.

It is important to know to what extent this program has been interpreted as one of unlimited spending. Such an interpretation would be contrary to Mr. Roosevelt's announced intention to balance the budget as soon as possible, and his observation that too many liberal governments have foundered on the rock of loose financial policy. From a cursory scanning of the new faces in Congress, it would appear that most of the Democratic members are as much committed to follow the President in retrenchment, if he chooses that course, as to support him in spending.

The initiative more than ever rests with Mr. Roosevelt. True, the apparent solidity of his party representation conceals actually a variety of schisms between conservative and radical Democrats. And divisions in Congress may be along these lines more than along traditional party lines. Much has been said about the prospect of a number of "wild men" coming to the Seventy-fourth Congress, but a perusal of the results shows that something also might be said regarding the number turned back or out.

So far as any legislation is concerned which would extend the participation of government in business through public ownership projects or the like, a certain rule of reason at least is set up by the object lesson of the defeat of Upton Sinclair and his EPIC plan in California. The congressional majority includes a considerable bloc of conservatism in the South. Elsewhere the wide range of opinion included under the party label is indicated by the fact that while a Democratic Congressman in Pennsylvania had the Socialist indorsement, the Missouri delegation will include as of yore, Joseph B. Shannon, whose pet phobia is governmental participation in business.

Probably no more crucial issue faces the Administration in its effort to keep the budget on an even keel than the agitation for immediate payment of the veterans' bonus. On this question it is worth noting that Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, who in addition to his criticism of the New Deal made himself the spearhead for the bonus attack in the Senate, was defeated by Sherman Minton, a veteran of the A. E. F., who said:

> Payment of compensation to able-bodied veterans of the World War would be robbing disabled veterans and widows and orphans of men who sacrificed their lives. I haven't any right to live off this country because I served it in war.

Altogether it may be said in view of the size of the majority that Democratic senators and representatives are committed by popular mandate to the support of the President in a liberal rather than radical course. If he will now lead firmly in the direction of financial caution, recognizing that with the pump-priming already done private enterprise should be encouraged to raise the water, he should be able to enlist sufficient congressional support.

Good Losers

NOTHING in the American political picture reveals a more hopeful outlook for democracy than the behavior of most defeated candidates and their supporters under the sting of defeat. It is amazing how swiftly the smoke of battle blows away after the ballots are counted; how soon the impact of verbal explosives disappears, and with what genuine good will promises of support in worthy policies and acts are proffered to the victors. Human nature often rises to a high plane of performance under stress of keen disappointment, seeking to turn disaster into hope and sinking personal ambitions on behalf of the common weal.

To be a good loser it is not necessary to abandon principles which have commanded allegiance. In a democracy free speech guarantees the continuing right to try to persuade others to change views no matter how heavily indorsed at the ballot box. But the good loser reminds himself that it is democracy's privilege to learn through mistakes as well as by successes, and it is a fair assumption that most citizens of the United States prefer the risk of costly errors to the rigidity of a dictatorship.

Sportsmanlike submission of the minority to the majority decision is deeply imbedded in American history. Acceptance of Tilden's defeat in 1876 is perhaps the most notable national example. Useful opposition to the party in power is provided by losers who find in considered criticism outlets for patriotic service. Such service was never more needed than today. Refusal to abide by majority verdicts until they can be changed by ordered processes of law would threaten democracy as much as would forcible suppression of public-spirited minority opinion and effort.

Tolerance of others' views lies at the foundation of successful popular government. With all its faults, American democracy is profoundly indebted to the country's good losers, whose power in guiding public opinion is often all out of proportion to their numbers.

The Crisis in France

FRANCE at the moment is without a government. The break-up of Premier Doumergue's Coalition Cabinet signifies far more than the usual upset. It involves the whole question of whether the parliamentary system will survive in France.

Last spring the French Parliament, with its popularity badly shaken by the financial and police scandals and by the tragic riots of February 6, was willing to undergo certain reforms which have been advocated for years by such men as Raymond Poincaré. But when Gaston Doumergue, called in the emergency to act as Premier, actually presented amendments to the Constitution, there was at once opposition.

One of the issues is the right of dissolution of the Chamber. In Great Britain, the Prime Minister can, if he believes it necessary, call for general elections. In France, too, theoretically, the Chamber of Deputies can be dissolved by the President and the Senate, but in practice the Chamber is perfectly free to upset cabinet after cabinet, and to make government impossible, without running the slightest risk of being called to account by the people.

Now the proposal is that the Premier shall be able to advise the President of the Republic to dissolve the Chamber. This means that the responsibility of the President of the Republic is less engaged. It also means that the Senate will not be consulted. The Senate is vexed and politicians are fulminating against the reduction of the powers of the President and the augmentation of the powers of the Prime Minister.

The second issue proposes that financial initiative should belong entirely to the Government. This, too, is a system which has worked well in England, and it is therefore far from being antiparliamentary to take from the Chamber the right of unbalancing the budgets. At present the Government prepares budgets with the greatest difficulty, only to find the Chamber introducing items of demagogic or inopportune expenditure. To this practice are largely due the financial difficulties with which France has been struggling for many years. There is a kind of collective bribery of the electorate closely resembling the "pork barrel" politics with which the United States is cursed.

Some of the deputies in the Chamber, however, consider that the principal prerogative of Parliament is to control finances. That is, of course, true; it was for this purpose that it came into existence in France. But control is one thing, and financial initiative is another.

These are the chief reforms which arouse opposition. It will be seen that they are not directed against Parliament as such, but only against the abuse of certain parliamentary prerogatives as manifested in France. And to many observers correction of the abuse appears essential if the parliamentary system itself is to survive.

Hope for Merit System

DR. LEONARD D. WHITE, member of the United States Civil Service Commission, a recognized authority on public administration problems, recently asserted that the commission hoped that three groups of federal employees, now without the bounds of civil service, soon would be brought under the merit system.

The three groups are: Employees of the so-called New Deal agencies; postmasters, first, second, and third class; deputy collectors of customs and internal revenue.

Dr. White's recommendations are a consummation devoutly to be wished. It has been a source of regret to all persons concerned in the cause of good government, and in the success of the agencies themselves, that the New Deal establishments have been staffed without recourse to civil service. One of the most persistent and well-grounded criticisms leveled against the Administration has been based on the fact that the legislation setting up these agencies specifically exempted them from the necessity of operating under the merit system. It is heartening, then, that Dr. White advances a change in this situation as an immediate objective.

Vitally important also are his recommendations with respect to the postal service and the field service of the Treasury Department. These are technical services and it is contrary to both sound business and good government that such posts should be regarded as legitimate political prey.

The whole question of the merit system is of outstanding importance, for it touches vitally the welfare of every citizen. During the last year or more it has been forced definitely on the defensive. It is to be hoped that Dr. White's outspoken championing of the civil service is to be an augury of something at least approaching a reversal in the official attitude which has prevailed of late.

The Indian's Burden

Book of the Day

NO FIGURE in the American scene is more inherently tragic than that of the young Indian who realizes fully the loss of his fathers' material and spiritual heritage, but who is unable to adjust himself to white civilization. Such a one is Chal Windzer, son of a mixed blood Osage father and of a full blood Osage mother, born about the turn of the century, when the Osages, Chal's father among them, were eagerly looking forward to the exploitation of their reservation in northern Oklahoma. He is molded by his heroic, tender, loyal mother and the old warriors into a typical little Indian boy (SUNDOWN, by Joseph Mathews. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50).

But civilization comes to the Osage; first the cattle men, then the oil boom, with its attending demoralization. And his father's influence is at work. Chal wants to be a white man, but he does not know how. At his state university he is welcomed by the glad handers because of his handsome physique and his wealth; he feels the insincerity, the emptiness back of much college life, but he has no refuge from it except lonely walks on the prairie.

The outbreak of the war is a relief. He understands the function of war; his people were warriors. Flying appeals to him; many Osages are named "Eagle." What he does not understand is the pettiness of discipline, the fuss and the fuming, the blatant sophistication which passes for progressiveness. He meets many types of American men and women; and he appraises them without malice, but unsparingly. Yet he realizes that the day of the old Indian life is over. Sometimes he even laughs at the old ways. In the end he goes back to the reservation, to the desolation of stagnation, to the artificial stimulus of drinking.

Mr. Mathews writes with complete objectivity; he is a superb realist. Not until near the close of the book does the reader realize that it is a merciless and inescapable indictment of our civilization, which has destroyed something sublime and beautiful, not only without providing a substitute for it, but without even knowing that it existed. Yet there is no pleading; even in his decay young Chal keeps something of that Indian mysticism which gives him a feeling of oneness with his environment.

Mr. Mathews is part Osage; one of his ancestors, Hard Robe, led General Custer's scouts at the Battle of Washita, and another was "Old Bill" Williams, mountain man and *compadre* of Kit Carson. He is not only an Indian, but a cultured white man, a graduate of Oxford. He has gone deeper into Indian consciousness and set down his findings more tellingly than any other writer of fiction known to me. Moreover, he is an artist with words.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

In Clover

Finding the Real Switzerland

SWITZERLAND, according at any rate to the guidebooks, is divided into only three parts, one being French, the second German and the third Italian. Come with me a moment and see some of the other Switzerlands of which the textbooks say nothing. Hurry by the big tourist centers where everyone answers your halting French or German in fluent English and where the real flavor of Switzerland is not to be tasted.

Pass quickly over the lovely but well-known Switzerland of the snows—white mountain tops tinged with evanescent roses at dawn and sunset and huge sweeping curves where coasters and skiers make merry on the lower ranges in winter.

Pressed, as it were, against the very ribs of the snow peaks one sees but does not fully apprehend. But view the whole line of them from afar and their place in the scheme of things becomes apparent. Climb the Chasseron from Sainte Croix in the Jura Mountains and there, fifty miles away and more, is another Switzerland—a low-lying, lake-studded plain rimmed on the far horizon by a white girdle of snow peaks from the Rothstock in the east to Mount Blanc in the south.

There is an altogether different Switzerland down in the valleys between Jura and Alps. Take the train from Berne to Lausanne. Soon you will come to Fribourg with its great city wall; then Romont with its houses nestling like chickens round a huge mothering castle. In former times the castle was a fortress lording it over the countryside. Today it is a symbol of one of the many Switzerlands of which the tourist knows nothing.

* * *

Other castles follow Romont. Some of them are in the center of little market towns where butter and cheese and the daily round fill out peaceful days and the tourist is seldom seen. Other castles are more like big country houses—red-tiled, two-storied buildings beaming forth over green meadows and acres of forests.

The railway line ascends gradually between Fribourg and Romont; then drops rapidly from Oron (another lovely castle) as it approaches the Lake of Geneva. Suddenly there is a short tunnel—and you are in another new Switzerland. As far as the eye can discern there stretches a sea of breast-high vineyards, its waves of green crested at uneven intervals with the tops of low stone walls. Right down the hillsides along the north shore of the lake, these walls trap the sunshine for the vines and prevent the frequent rains from washing away the soil from the steep slopes. Across the water, tower the grassy hills of French Savoy hiding Mount Blanc but falling away sharply to the eastward to show the jagged Dents du Midi, away beyond the famous Castle of Chillon. Southwest the blue-green lake curves round under the feet of the Jura to find Geneva where Switzerland ends and the League of Nations begins.

From Montreux at the other end of the lake from Geneva a one-track railway line leads from vine-clad Switzerland into the Switzerland of the Alps where the peasant-farmers outbid one another for the rights of Alpine pasturage. Here in the Pays d'Enhaut—the land of on high—are the Alps proper—not snow-clad peaks but grass-clad upland slopes where the pasturing for cows and goats is best the nearer it approaches the snow line.

* * *

Across the Alps, where Switzerland merges into Italy, the vegetation is almost subtropical. As one climbs the Alpine slopes, every couple of thousand feet brings a fresh set of flowers. Narcissus, autumn crocuses, gentians, flowering cactuses, rhododendrons, the much-prized edelweiss, each live in a Switzerland of their own.

Altitude in Switzerland also determines the type of house. Round Locarno is a land of Roman villas. In the Swiss plain the buildings are of brick and stone with red roofs. Here many chimneys have little hats on them and the little stuccoed churches sprout tiled spires of whipcord thinness.

Finally, contrasting vividly with the solid towers of other parts of the country, in the Alpine districts, is the Switzerland of the great wooden chalets with their deep overhanging eaves to keep out the snow. Many of these chalets are very old and have devout inscriptions on them in ancient lettering telling how Hans this or François that had the house built for him to the glory of God in the year 1720 and how an earthly dwelling place is but a symbol of the heavenly dwelling place that he trusted should be his thereafter.

Of all the thousand and one Switzerlands, the Switzerland of the chalets is the most revealing. It tells of individuality, of self-reliance, of hard struggling with elemental forces. Every Alpine hillside shelters a chalet; every chalet stands alone—a little wooden refuge for grown-ups, children and animals. It is an epitome of the human Switzerland.

GODFREY LIAS.

North . . South . . East . . West

There Must Be Takers Also

By Frank L. Perrin

AFTER the thoughtful and considerate people who are mindful of the material needs of all their neighbors have proved their willingness to share with others, it may be found that there still is something lacking. There must be made apparent, before the solution of perplexing economic problems is assured, a willingness on the part of those to whom opportunity is offered to avail themselves of the benefits which can be made their own only through their own efforts.

A New York State farmer, the story goes, was conducting a sort of civil service examination, long before civil service regulations were thought of, to test the qualifications of applicants for the position of "hired man." One question propounded to each of the candidates was, "When is the best time of year to cut a hog yoke?" A hog yoke, as you know, is a forked or crotched limb of a tree used to prevent the animals from destroying fences or committing a breach of the farm peace. The candidates answered in turn, each naming, at hazard, one of several months, some spring, some summer, and some winter. The last and successful aspirant answered, "Whenever you find one." He was more than a good guesser, and more than a mere opportunist.

Of course the story wouldn't be complete were it not told that the last man to answer was employed and that he lived happy and prosperous ever after. Well, perhaps he did. At any rate he found a place, which unmistakably was his place, because he was quick to discover how he could render a service beneficial to others and to himself. There are many convincing yet disturbing indications that a great many unemployed and dependent persons today are not doing just that necessary thing. It should not be assumed that all those who are unfortunate enough to have been deprived of comfortable and agreeable employment have yielded to despair or discouragement. Thousands of men and women, courageous and independent, have turned to other occupations and have provided for their needs.

But, unhappily, unemployment and idleness, if enforced by circumstances, seem to exert a strange soporific effect—almost mesmeric—over those who once fall under their influence. How easy it is, after all, to yield to defeat, especially if there is assurance that no actual suffering, either from cold or from hunger, will follow! And it should not be forgotten that the habit of dependency grows and becomes harder to break as it grows. That is one great danger, as I see it, in our deliberate plans made in preparation for what we accept and expect to be a continued season of dependency.

We look, of course, both before political elections and after to those expedients proclaimed as panaceas, for corrective processes which will assure the return of what we all called prosperity. But more and more we are being convinced that there is no royal road to riches and easy living, any more than there is to happiness. There must be, of course, first of all an opportunity. There must be the farmer who wants hog yokes or someone to cut them for him. But somewhere that farmer, or his counterpart who realizes some need, exists. There is always opportunity.

With the most generous intentions possible the parents of this generation and of at least one preceding generation have devoted much thought and much wealth in a more or less successful effort to rear their sons and daughters in an atmosphere of what seemed to many to be cultural perfection. A college degree, perhaps, which was denied to parents or grandparents, has been regarded as the key to the locked door behind which it was hoped to find ease and measurable contentment.

Sooner or later—and the sooner the better—it will be discerned, I believe, that no universal or regional plan of regimentation or control of production and distribution can be depended upon as a solvent or corrective of economic ills. The problem becomes complex, necessarily, as the number of units becomes larger, but it can be solved, finally, only by that method which has been employed so successfully in America and elsewhere in the past. That is by individual initiative. We need not look expectantly and resignedly to the future, hoping that at some distant time the opportunity to express ourselves and to prove our practical ability will be forthcoming. It is here now if we would but realize it.

Those who have proved their willingness to give and to share must not grow weary in well doing. But it can truthfully be said for all these that they would give and share more cheerfully were they assured that by giving they were not fostering and encouraging passive dependency. While there are those who willingly share both opportunity and sustenance, there must be those as willing to accept the first as well as the latter.

The Wide Horizon

Extremes in Oklahoma

By Walter M. Harrison

OKLAHOMA CITY

MY CALENDAR says that "Alfalfa Bill" Murray has two more months to serve as Governor of Oklahoma. Figuratively, a Governor of Oklahoma dies when his successor is nominated. Then, in political parlance, "the king is dead." The job hunters leave the old ship fast after wallowing through the shoals of administration for three years and odd months and turn greedily toward the spinnaker of the new skipper. Even the job holders become indifferent about their liege loyalty, the sycophants disappear from the executive office and a lonely figure acts out the hours of his business day, considering pardons and paroles, and engaging in the tag ends of business that come before him.

It has been thus since statehood. Murray seems more alone and deserted than the rest. He is a man of few friends and fewer intimates. Gruff, bitter, contemptuous of occasional callers, suspicious of everyone, he never had a long list of enthusiastic admirers. So with his term ending and his power rapidly approaching the limit of his magic pen, the outer office is bare and desolate, and "Alfalfa Bill" has ample time in which to ruminate upon the "glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome."

Sailing up the bay of hope is the bark of E. W. Marland, emblematic of the New Deal, who was easily elected Governor on Tuesday. He even out-tacks Captain Roosevelt on the subsistence homestead leg of the journey.

* * *

He promised much and with the generosity of the Government being spread through the seventy-seven counties with a lavish hand, there was little chance that a Republican millionaire with nothing to offer save a different way of distributing relief could appeal decisively to a majority of the hard-bitten, Democratic, Oklahoma electorate. Oklahoma has a reputation for doing things by extremes. When Oklahoma has a drought such as the one experienced last summer, it has a terrific one. When it has an upsidedown growing season such as the State has experienced this season with a second crop of Kafir corn maturing in November, it sees an accomplishment never heard of.

The State goes from one extreme to the other in governors too. It would be hard to find two men less alike than the outgoing Murray and the incoming Marland. Murray has a contempt for social amenities—is a sort of lone wolf, fighting and hacking his way to the things he wants with sheer brute power backed with a fine intellectual equipment. As far as society is concerned, there simply has been no social contacts between Oklahoma and Governor Murray. He scorns Chambers of Commerce because he thinks they always seek to use the Administration. Unless he has been campaigning for a cause the Rotarians and the Kiwanians have been utterly deprived of his company. He is no Babbitt in any sense of the word. He cares nothing for music, painting, sculpture, nor any of the refinements of the so-called higher civilization.

E. W. Marland is to the manor born. He has all of the social graces. He is a patron of art, a student of sculpture, a cosmopolite in every sense the word implies. He is quite at home in the hunting camp, in the stables, at an afternoon tea, or in a high-powered financial group in New York's Wall Street or in London's Threadneedle Street.

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Marland came to Oklahoma from Pennsylvania in 1912. He had had a taste of the oil business in the East and was sent here as the scout for a small group of financiers. He made good purchases and was a pioneer in the discovery of oil in the northern part of Oklahoma. When he launched out for himself the Kay County Gas Company grew like a mushroom from a one-man organization occupying a sixteen-foot-square room to the tremendous Marland Oil Company with its outposts in Mexico, Roumania, Peru, and Canada. His was a $100,000,000 corporation when he became over-extended and went broke. He built the most pretentious home estate in the Southwest at a cost of approximately $1,000,000.

He now lives in what was the stables on that vast manor while the big house is closed. He spent with a lavish hand, was generous to a fault with executives, with friends, and employees. His pioneer woman statue is the only piece of sculpture in heroic mold anywhere in Oklahoma worthy of being called a public monument. The white-collared folks are happy over the thought that they will again have a gentleman in the office of Governor.

Many business men are afraid of his radicalism and his eagerness to share the wealth. The boys in the thickets think he is too much of a capitalist and has trained too long with the capitalist crowd to fill the bill. He may not know as much about the Constitution as Governor Murray. He may not be as shrewd nor as able in whipping a legislature into meeting his demands, but he will look the part of a Governor and will play the part of a Governor, and Oklahoma will not have to be apologizing for his antics at home and abroad. For this much we give thanks.